

To Bar Peaceful Settlement

Arafat Seeks Iraqi Support, Starts Diplomatic Offensive

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Yasser Arafat, the Arab commando chief, today after reportedly telling his followers in Amman yesterday that they would turn the Jordanian capital into "another Hanoi" and that any Middle East peace would be "foisted by our gun barrels."

Commando representatives here disclosed that Mr. Arafat would soon also visit Syria, which, like Iraq, backs the commandos' militant stance toward Israel.

The AP reported that Fatah, the commando newspaper, said today that the Palestinians and several Arab nations are launching a diplomatic offensive to frustrate a political settlement in the Middle East.

It said, that the drive includes a special Aug. 27 session of the Palestinian National Council (parliament), to which representatives of "progressive forces" of the world will be invited. The newspaper said the offensive also includes Mr. Arafat's trip and visits by other commando delegations to Communist China, North Vietnam and North Korea. "All completely support the Palestinian revolution," the paper said.

Mr. Arafat is thought to be seeking fresh assurances of support to offset the preparations that he says Jordan has made to crush his movement. Iraq has 12,000 troops massed in Jordan and has said they are at the commandos' disposal.

Mr. Arafat made his threats in a barely worded speech at a commando meeting before leaving Amman. Well-placed Palestinians said it was meant to match the militance of more left-wing commando leaders.

Its strong language seemed to rule out any accommodation between the commandos and King Hussein of Jordan, who favors a peaceful settlement but has pointedly praised Mr. Arafat lately as an Arab patriot.

Eusein is to go to Cairo later this week to meet with the main Arab advocate of a settlement, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic. Egyptian authorities have recently been arresting and expelling Palestinians who sympathize with the commandos' criticism of the current cease-fire.

The arrests, the various visits and Mr. Arafat's speech all seemed parts of a pattern of hardening dissent within the Arab world on the issue of making peace with Israel.

Egyptians Seized, Harassed in Iraq, Cairo Charges

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Iraqi police detained five Egyptians and besieged the Egyptian embassy in Baghdad, searching all visitors in a "series of unnecessary arbitrary measures against Egyptians in Iraq," the authoritative newspaper al-Ahram said today.

Relations between Egypt and Iraq have deteriorated steadily over Egypt's acceptance last month of the American peace initiative. Al-Ahram said three members of an Egyptian trade mission, a textile expert and a bodyguard of the Egyptian military attaché in Baghdad were detained and all visitors to the embassy or its trade office were carefully searched.

It gave no date for the incidents. It said Iraqi Ba'ath party officials boasted they were in retaliation for an investigation in Cairo of two Ba'athists who distributed leaflets against the Egyptian government.

These pamphlets were printed inside the Iraqi Embassy and left the embassy in a diplomatic car, it said. None of the Egyptians in Iraq violated the law, the paper said.

Guerrillas Claim Raids on Israel

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (AP).—A joint guerrilla force from el-Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) twice attacked the Israeli village of Maharah, in upper Galilee yesterday causing large fires, a PFLP communiqué claimed here today.

It was the first time ever that el-Fatah commandos, the largest Arab guerrilla group, joined PFLP men in an operation against Israel across Lebanese territory.

Kissinger Briefed By Bahr on Accord

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Egon Bahr, one of the designers of West Germany's new non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union, conferred with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, at a White House luncheon meeting today on the new Bonn-Moscow accord.

Mr. Bahr, who is state secretary in the office of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, laid the groundwork for the treaty with the Soviet Union in eight months preparatory work including meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Bahr was due to return to Bonn after his one-day round of talks in Washington. One of the topics Mr. Bahr is expected to discuss here is the suggestion that there be a Four Power Western summit meeting.

New Charges, But Israel Is Willing to Talk

Eban Says Egypt Continues Buildup

(Continued from Page 1) representation. Israel and Mr. Eban want the foreign ministers to negotiate, whereas the Arab states have designated their lower-ranking permanent representatives at the United Nations as their delegates.

U.S. Urges Talks Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The State Department today called for a prompt start of Arab-Israeli peace talks, saying the diplomatic search for a Middle East settlement should not be delayed by Israel's charges of cease-fire violations by Egypt.

Officials withheld formal comment on Mr. Eban's press conference statement about the delay here in interpreting intelligence data. But they were clearly surprised by his angry remarks.

They said that the United States was not impugning Israel's integrity, accuracy or sincerity but simply was not willing to reach a judgment on such a serious matter of alleged Egyptian cease-fire violations until all the available evidence had been scrupulously analyzed.

Mrs. Meir's Warning

TEL AVIV, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Mrs. Meir said last night that she would not be surprised if shooting along the Suez Canal started again at any time.

Of relations with Washington, Mrs. Meir said, "Israel never had a greater friend than the United States. The arguments will continue between us as to the conditions necessary for Israel's security. But I have no doubt that the United States is concerned for our security."

Egypt Still Silent

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The Egyptian government maintained its official silence today in the face of allegations from Israel that Egypt had again violated the Middle East cease-fire for a cease-fire. The government here has not publicly acknowledged any military standstill clause in the cease-fire agreement. Official sources at all levels also decline to discuss details of any agreements for policing the cease-fire.

A Pledge at the UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 17 (UPI).—Egypt's designated representative for Middle East peace talks pledged today to work more constructively for "peace and justice" in the area.

Ambassador Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat told newsmen after a two-hour session with mediator Jarring and Secretary-General U. Thant: "I am looking forward to doing whatever I can to reach the goals which are so dear to us—peace and justice."

U.S. Balance Of Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

\$695 million on the plus side from "special financial transactions," the largest of which was the purchase of \$800 million of U.S. Treasury securities by Canada. But this was offset (by how much cannot yet be determined) by large flows of U.S. dollars into that country in anticipation of subsequent upward valuation of the Canadian dollar. There were also large flows into Germany marks as Bonn tightened monetary policy, increasing the lure of higher interest rates.

Other plus factors were a \$178 million decline in the net purchase of foreign securities by Americans and a small rise in foreign purchases of U.S. securities.

The chief negative items included a \$636 million increase in bank-reported claims against the dollar. Most of this represented private loans to Canadians and Japanese not covered by the U.S. foreign credit restraint program. There was also a \$574 million increase in "other transactions"—the shadowy residual balance after all known transactions are accounted for. The Commerce Department said the increase may indicate a large outflow of funds into the Eurodollar market. (Eurodollars are American currency used for loans in Europe.)



UNEQUIVOCAL DISAPPROVAL—Australian Attorney General Thomas E. F. Hughes (right) wields a cricket bat in one hand and grabs a demonstrator by the collar in front of his home in a Sydney suburb. The confrontation took place when the demonstrators, calling for a moratorium in Vietnam, attempted to invade Mr. Hughes's home.

Czechs Bar More Tourists At Frontier

VIENNA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia today tightened control along its border with Austria and turned away numerous Western tourists, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said the large-scale entry ban, imposed over the weekend, was intensified today and affected several travelers from various nations. While there was no definite figure of the number of refusals, the total was considerable, the spokesman said.

Czech border guards refused entry to 1,122 people wanting to enter Czechoslovakia from West Germany at the weekend, Bavarian police reported today, according to the Associated Press.

A group of 14 Western students, among them some from the United States, Canada and other Western nations, was turned away at the border railroad station of Gmund (Ceske Velenice) on the Vienna-Prague route, the spokesman said.

Ten other Western tourists were refused entry into Czechoslovakia when traveling in the Vienna-Prague "Vindobona" Express, he added. Ten Germans were turned away at the checkpoint at Drasenhofen. Similar incidents were reported from other Austro-Czech border checkpoints, the spokesman said.

The travel restrictions affected all journalists, students, priests and persons born in Czechoslovakia. All those were turned away regardless of their valid visas, he added.

"Our border control officials learned that the travel restrictions will remain in force until Aug. 25," the spokesman said.

Czechoslovakia imposed the travel restrictions in an obvious attempt to avoid trouble on Aug. 21, the second anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion. On the first anniversary of the invasion, five persons were killed and hundreds injured during demonstrations in Prague and Brno.

3 Seized in U.S. In Jewish March

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—A rabbi and two other members of the militant Jewish Defense League were arrested on firearms charges yesterday as they embarked on a march to Washington to protest persecution of Jews in Russia.

The three were arrested as they stepped at a monument to Jewish martyrs, about 12 blocks from Independence Hall. Police said they confiscated four shotguns and a rifle and about 100 rounds of ammunition.

Arrested were Rabbi Harold L. Novoseller, 34, and Sander A. Sternberg, 19, both of Philadelphia; and Leonard Shuster, 34, of suburban Wynnewood. All were charged with violations of the Firearms Act and failure to register guns. Rabbi Novoseller was released on nominal bail and Mr. Shuster and Mr. Sternberg both posted bail of \$1,000.

Gold Biscuits Nipped

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (AP).—Two unidentified French nationals were arrested today for allegedly smuggling into India gold valued at \$183,000. A customs official said the metal was in the shape of biscuits marked "Credit Suisse."

GEORG JENSEN SILVER

ORDERS OVERSIC. CAN BE SHIPPED AT BARGAIN EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN 289 RUE SAINT-HONORE PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE 42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN 15 NEW BOND STREET LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN 101 B. RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS I

CASA DANESA GEORG JENSEN 57 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA

He's Uncurbed, Agnew Insists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today that President Nixon had never asked him to tone down his controversial speeches and that his relationship to the White House was closer than ever.

"The President has never indicated that he wanted me to turn off the blower," Mr. Agnew said in a copyrighted interview with U.S. News & World Report. "I know that my relationship with the White House is stronger than ever before."

If Mr. Nixon wanted him to be less critical, Mr. Agnew said, he would "call in the Vice-President and say: 'For gosh sakes, knock this off. You know we're not going that road. Go out there and tell them how great they are. Forget about criticizing them.'"

But Mr. Agnew said, the President had never done that.

Agnew Critical Of Senators

(Continued from Page 1)

capacity of the United States—if we sink home, defeated, from the battlefield of Southeast Asia?" Mr. Agnew scolded Senators, including Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who argue that the President's decision to send troops into Cambodia underscored the need to place limits on a President's war-making powers.

Instead, said the Vice-President, the decision, which he called "the finest hour in the Nixon presidency," makes the case that the Senate "should leave the President alone" to take necessary steps to protect American troops.

"God Save Us"

"God save us," shot back Sen. McGovern, "from whatever may be (the President's) worst hour." He noted that he and Sen. Hatfield were combat veterans but said that they felt obligated to "share the decisions affecting young American lives."

The Vice-President said he did not question the patriotism of Sen. Hatfield and McGovern, but found fault with "their wisdom, their logic and their judgment."

He said he found it ironic that senators who did not speak out while President Johnson sent 532,000 troops to Vietnam "are obstructing and undercutting a President who is bringing 268,000 Americans home."

Cambodia Expels A U.S. Journalist

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Cambodian officials ordered a free-lance American journalist to leave the country today, the first known expulsion of a newsmen by the government of Premier Lon Nol.

The journalist, T. D. Allman, writes for The Washington Post. Mr. Allman arrived by plane yesterday and was told today to leave the country, and two policemen took him from his hotel to the airport and put him aboard a plane to Bangkok. The flight was canceled, however, and Mr. Allman was granted an additional 24 hours in Cambodia.

Doomed Prisoners Slain

MANILA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Four of six prisoners sentenced to die in the electric chair were shot to death Saturday while trying to escape from death row of the national penitentiary at Muntinlupa, 20 miles outside Manila. Prisoners sawed an iron bar off a window in their cell with a hacksaw and wiggled out during a heavy rain.

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Only the best perfumes Here's one house we know we can count on 100%

Temple Fielding

China to Give Military Aid To Sihanouk

HONG KONG, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—China today agreed to supply Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian leader, with military aid for the war in Cambodia.

The New China News Agency reported an agreement was signed today in Peking providing the prince's Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with three military aid during 1970.

The agency gave no indication of the amount or type of military aid China has agreed to provide. But it said the aid is to support the "just struggle" of the Cambodian people against the United States and the Phnom Penh government, which ousted the prince last month.

It will also strengthen the traditional friendship between the peoples of Cambodia and China, it said.

The agency added that the agreement was signed by the chief of general staff of the Chinese armed forces, Huang Xiang-sheng, and Gen. Duong Sam Ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the Cambodian government in exile.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Chinese Premier Chou en-lai and Pong Nuth, premier of the exile government. Prince Sihanouk, who has made his home in Peking since his March 18 overthrow, was apparently not at the signing ceremony.

Nixon Attacks Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

revenues in fiscal year 1970 and "probably" will cost it \$15 billion in 1971, Rep. McCormack said.

Ways to Save

In February, the President recommended ways to save \$2.1 billion, of which \$1.1 billion could be achieved by executive actions and \$982 million by congressional action.

However, Congress is effecting savings of only \$446 million and is endeavoring to prevent me from achieving \$167 million in savings, the President said.

"In total, Congress would leave \$707 million unsaved in fiscal year 1971."

"In those areas where I have been left free by the Congress to act, I am terminating, restructuring and reforming programs."

The savings from my actions total \$983 million and represent 100 percent of those savings available to me and not affected by congressional action."

Nixon's Targets

Among the recommendations Congress has failed to act or acted ungenerously on are, according to the President and his budget advisers:

• Unfairly weighted school assistance in federally impacted school districts.

• Misuse of long-term institutional care of the Medicaid program.

• Failure to require private health insurers to reimburse the government for Veterans' Administration hospital treatment of their policy holders.

• Costs of voluntary grading, classifying and inspection of tobacco, cotton and grain.

• Failure of Congress to approve disposal of surplus stockpiles of commodities.

• Failure of Congress to change the tax laws so that federal railroad retirement benefits would be counted as income in setting veterans' pensions.

• Congressional action to overturn reorganization that would eliminate inefficiency in chronic diseases control efforts, unsuccessful programs to help universities solve critical community problems, and ineffective federal assistance programs for commercial fisheries.

• Operation subsidies for the nuclear ship Savannah.

Hussein Going to Cairo

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan will arrive here on Thursday for a three-day official visit and talks with President Nasser.

Students Vow Non-Violent Acts

NSA Promises Drive to End Vietnam War by Next May

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 17 (UPI).—Delegates to the National Student Association congress have approved "non-violent action, including civil disobedience at the local, regional and national level" if the

war in Indochina has not ended by May 1, 1971.

The students, meeting at Meester College, approved the measure 215-50 late Saturday night. In an earlier session they defeated by a 150-134 vote a militant proposal calling for disobedience which will close the nation's capital from bureaucrats. That plan was finally proposed by Chicagoan spry trial defendant R. Davis.

The proposal that was passed called for the organization to "commence to carry out the most costly and determined effort of its life of opposition to the war in Indochina, and in an attempt to end the war at a side."

Immediate Withdrawal

It called for "immediate total withdrawal of U.S. from Indochina."

The point that included disobedience reads: "If the war is not ended by May 1, 1971, we will commit itself to a course of expansion of massive, non-violent action, including civil disobedience at the local, regional and national level."

Other programs included in resolution say NSA will help an "emergency national day on the war and repression," help gather \$10 million in million signatures for a peace march in October.

U.S. Lawyers Form Agency To Defend GIs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—A group of prominent attorneys and law professors has established an organization to provide on-the-spot civilian counsel for American servicemen in Vietnam facing legal charges under the Military Code of Justice.

Among the sponsors of the group, calling itself the Lawyers Military Defense Committee, are former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and former Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall; Abraham S. Goldstein, dean of the Yale University Law School; Harvard law professor Louis L. Jaffe and John A. Fennell, who recently resigned as executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Charles R. Nelson, a professor of law at Harvard University and a member of the group's board of directors, said that the organization would be sending a field director to set up an office in Vietnam in October.

"We would like to use our services in those kinds of cases where the military justice system, through the provision of a military lawyer, might not function adequately—any sort of case where there's a potential for command pressure, where the military system itself has an interest in the outcome of the case," Mr. Nelson said in a telephone interview.

Cambodian Case

One example he suggested was the case of a soldier charged with a breach of military discipline for refusing to take part in the American offensive into Cambodia earlier this year.

"We are also interested in the kinds of cases that have some potential for reform of the system of justice in the armed services," Mr. Nelson added. He suggested that the requests of servicemen to be classified as conscientious objectors were examples.

But both Mr. Nelson and William P. H. Jones Jr., a prominent Boston attorney and member of the group's board, said that the group would take a variety of cases, not only anti-war cases. Its primary interest is to provide legal aid to servicemen, not to arrange or support political protests.

Murder Case

He said that under the group's auspices he would soon be going to Saigon to help defend a Boston soldier charged with the premeditated murder of another American soldier. Mr. Homan said that he had been contacted directly by the defendant's family.

Mr. Nelson explained that the group was taking interest because it had become apparent that many servicemen, although entitled to civilian lawyers under the Military Code of Justice, found it impossible to contact them or to pay for their transportation to Vietnam.

In some cases, he suggested, civilian lawyers would be better able to seek legal relief for servicemen in civilian courts than their appointed military defense attorneys, who are limited to appearances before military courts.

Let Field Director

Mr. Nelson said that the group, set in the organization phase, was raising money from small foundations and private donations. Its first field director in Vietnam will be Henry M. Aronson, 36, currently a project director for the Vera Institute of Justice in Manhattan, a program for counseling criminal defendants in New York.

The group's board of directors includes Mr. Nelson; Mr. Homan; John Mansfield, professor of law at Harvard; Norman Dursen, professor of law at New York University; Edward Sherman, professor of law at Indiana University; and Anne Perez, a resident of Cambridge, Mass.

U.S. Said to Spray Toxic Defoliant Over Cambodia

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP).—A congressman said yesterday that the United States has sprayed Cambodian rubber plantations with Agent Orange, a defoliant that deforms unborn children.

Rep. Richard Ottinger, D., N.Y., said the spraying was done by the U.S. Air Force in April, 1969, and that he and Sen. Clifford Nelson, D., Wis., have just learned of it.

He did not say whether any deformed children had been born as a result.

Appearing on a local television program, Rep. Ottinger said the Air Force spray is "one of the most fearful and noxious defoliants ever known to man."

"It is called Agent Orange," he said, "and it contains 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D, which are known agents that deform fetuses—unborn children that mothers carry—and that's inexcusable."

After the program Rep. Ottinger was asked by newsmen to name his source. He said, "No, we got this information on a confidential basis, and I suppose the fellow who gave it to us was in the Air Force and would be fired if we disclosed it."

In Saigon, a spokesman for the U.S. military command said: "We checked this, and no such missions were ever flown by the Air Force."

Students Vow Non-Violent Acts

NSA Promises Drive to End Vietnam War by Next May

U.S. Lawyers Form Agency To Defend GIs

B-52s Pound Vietnam For

Saigon Amnesties 1,127 Prisoners

China Helps Yemen

U.S. Said to Spray Toxic Defoliant Over Cambodia

Weather

Algeria

Amsterdam

Ankara

Athens

Beirut

Bombay

Buenos Aires

Calcutta

Cairo

Canton

Cebu

Colon

Dakar

Dhaka

Dublin

Edinburgh

Florence

Frankfurt

Geneva

Hankow

Hong Kong

Hyderabad

Islamabad

Jakarta

Kobe

London

Lyons

Manila

Moscow

Munich

New York

Osaka

Paris

Prague

Rome

Sof

Worst Violence in Florida

Disorders Erupt in 6 States;
Two Trapped Policemen Die

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI)—An explosion killed one policeman and injured seven others in Omaha, Neb., another damaged a federal building in Minneapolis, an ambulance policeman died and angry Negroes hurled firebombs and sniped at police in three Broward County, Fla., communities yesterday, and today. Troops moved to six states.

In Hollywood, Fla., angry blacks caught police in a cross-fire of sniper bullets early today and went on a firebombing and looting spree there and in neighboring Danis and Pompano Beach.

At one point, three carsloads of Danis police were pinned down for several minutes in a cross-fire by snipers. The officers managed to blast their way to safety with shotguns and rifles.

"We have a riot in Hollywood and civil disturbances in Pompano Beach and Danis," a weary dispatcher at the Broward County sheriff's office said at the height of the action.

At least a dozen fires started by arsonists in the three communities, which are near Miami. One Danis police car was burned and several other police cars were riddled by shotgun and rifle fire.

Speeder Starts It

The trouble broke out last night when a Danis officer chased a speeding car eight miles into Hollywood's west side Negro district and caught its driver. A mob stopped

and surrounded the officer's car and attempted to free the prisoner. Two Hollywood policemen rescued the Danis officer, but the mob burned the Danis police car and stoned the two Hollywood police cars.

"All hell broke loose after that," an officer said. Order was restored before dawn.

The device that exploded in Omaha apparently was a booby trap. Policemen received a call that a woman was screaming in a residence. Eight officers answered the call at a vacant house. One picked up a suitcase in the house. It blew up, killing him and injuring seven other policemen.

Last night three Omaha policemen were injured and five persons were arrested in a disturbance that began when a woman screamed in a residence. The trouble began when a woman became abusive, police said, and they tried to arrest her. The call that a woman was screaming came three hours later.

In Minneapolis, an explosion early today blew out a dozen 10-foot windows and threw debris 450 feet from the old Federal Building. A security guard was slightly injured. Authorities said eight to ten sticks of dynamite had been placed under the building's main steps, ripping them from the building.

In Beloit, Wis., early yesterday police used tear gas to disperse a crowd throwing rocks and bottles after a burglary suspect was arrested.

AF-Officer Held

In Columbus, Ohio, an Air Force lieutenant who, police said, admitted setting off dynamite in three Columbus stores as a diversion for staging robberies, charged yesterday with assault with intent to kill in the store bombings.

In Chicago, a policeman shot in what authorities said was an ambush by a South Side gang died yesterday. Three young suspects have been charged with conspiracy in the case.

Mrs. Kasabian
Calls Herself
God's Envoy

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 (AP)—Linda Kasabian testified today that she believes she is an "embassy from God" sent to tell the world that Charles Manson is a "false prophet."

Mrs. Kasabian, in her 16th day on the witness stand, said under cross-examination that she had "a vision" during the murders of actress Sharon Tate and four others last August.

"All of a sudden, I saw within myself what Charles Manson was doing and that he was leading myself into self-destruction," she said.

"Did that vision tell you what Charles Manson was?" asked Ronald Hughes, attorney for Leslie Van Houten, a co-defendant.

"He Was the Devil"

"Yes, I felt he was the devil," Mrs. Kasabian replied. "His testimony came as Mr. Hughes concentrated on the witness's previous statement that as she looked into the eyes of one of the dying victims, she ceased believing that Manson was Jesus Christ."

Q—"Did you feel that this vision was from the universe, from some power outside yourself?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"You felt that it had some supernatural origin?"

A—"Yes, I guess so."

Q—"What does a vision mean to you?"

A—"Insight, I guess."

The prosecution objected that these are metaphysical questions that even a psychiatrist couldn't answer, but Mr. Hughes was allowed to continue.

Q—"Do you feel you're an emissary from God?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"In what respect are you an emissary?"

A—"I can't say."

Q—"Do you feel that your mission is to tell the world who Charles Manson really is?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"Do you feel that God has sent you to tell who Charles Manson really is?"

A—"Yes, it's what I feel in my heart. But I'm not really sure."

Mr. Hughes then asked if she had come to tell the world that Manson was the devil. She answered, "He's a false prophet," then defined that as: "A person who professes false beliefs, puts in lies and deceptions with a little bit of truth."

Mr. Hughes was the last of four defense attorneys to take up cross-examination. Mrs. Kasabian is expected to conclude her testimony when he finishes.

Israel Seeks Talks With U.S.
On New El Al Landing Rights

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Israel will seek to open negotiations with the United States next winter to obtain landing rights for El Al in American cities besides New York, according to the president of the state-owned airline.

"We are interested in Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Miami in that order," Moshe Ben-Ari said in an interview here.

The 49-year-old airline executive stressed, however, that Israel was not prepared to extend any concessions to U.S. airlines.

"It is to correct an injustice," he

said, "TWA is already almost the second national airline of Israel."

He said that El Al this summer was averaging about 30 weekly flights between New York and Tel Aviv while TWA had 24 direct flights between the two cities and seven others that stopped at Tel Aviv on the way to other destinations.

Mr. Ben-Ari said that El Al was doing a record business despite the fighting in the Middle East. During the airline's fiscal year ended April 30, he said, El Al carried more than \$2.4 million. Total revenue was up 15 percent to \$23.5 million, and passenger traffic was up 17 percent over the previous year.

He refused to discuss any details of El Al's security program, which many considered to be the most extensive of any airline—but he said that security measures were costing a "substantial" amount. The program includes careful screening of all passengers, examination of baggage and the use of guards on flights.



VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS—Debris covers the street in front of the Federal office building in Minneapolis, Minn., after an explosion which ripped out the front steps.

Seen as First Shot in Blacks' Prison War

Background in the Court Killing

By Leroy F. Aaron

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (UPI)—At first, the bloody escape attempt at the Marin County Courthouse seemed like a daring, movie-style prison break with no more political significance than a Humphrey Bogart film.

But in the ten days since the incident, which took the lives of a judge, two black San Quentin prisoners and an accomplice, the shootout at San Rafael has taken on the proportions of a major political and social development.

Pieces of an intriguing mosaic have started to emerge: Jonathan Jackson, the young gunbearer in the incident, was the brother of a man awaiting trial with two others for killing a prison guard; Angela Davis, charged with murder, had been working closely with 17-year-old Jonathan in defense of the three men, known as the Soledad brothers; one of the would-be es-

capades shouted during the break, "we are the revolutionaries." Black Panther chief Huey Newton has said that young Jackson, shot down in the melee, "should have and would have been my successor."

To the radical movement, the event at San Rafael, 12 miles from here, is fast becoming a revolutionary milestone—a watershed in America's progress toward its own battle of Algeria.

Conscious Choice

Tom Hayden, theorist of the Black Power movement, said "These were the first prisoners of war to attempt liberating themselves and others with guns in hand, consciously deciding that death in struggle is better than life in solitary."

Huey Newton, whose organization has declared war on the prison system, hailed the incident as "colossal." It changed the whole relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed. It was more important than Detroit and Watts because of the revolutionary consciousness of the brothers who did it.

To the non-radical, the court-house incident had chilling implications. There was the real fear that the state's and possibly the nation's courthouses could become the battleground for a form of guerrilla warfare aimed at freeing black or white "political prisoners."

"The incident, everyone—including lawyers and judges—was being stopped and questioned and sometimes searched. There has been serious discussion of holding all future convict trials inside the prisons."

How did the radical focus shift to the prisons? The idea of the prison as the caretaker of an oppressive system has long been a keystone of radical

thought. One of the original ten demands of the Black Panther party was the immediate release of all black prisoners.

The prisons in California for several years have been a hotbed of racial antagonism among whites, blacks and Mexican-Americans. Recently, the tensions have often exploded in bloody conflict and death.

The prisons have also been recruiting grounds for militancy, the most notable example being Eldridge Cleaver. Many blacks claim that the system is set up so that white guards urge white prisoners to harass blacks, then turn their backs when incidents occur.

All this began to culminate last January when a sharpshooter white guard fired into a crowd of howling whites and blacks in a courtyard at Soledad Prison. Soledad is known as "holocaust" or "diesel" in Spanish—had been one of the most troublesome prisons in the state. The guard wounded a white prisoner, but killed three blacks. He fired no warning shot.

Guard Cleared

The guard was cleared by a grand jury, which ruled that it was justifiable homicide. A few days later, in another wing of the prison, a white guard was shot and killed by three black inmates, one of them George Jackson, Jonathan's brother, were charged with murder.

Word reached Newton, then an inmate in the California men's facility at San Luis Obispo, through the informal prison telegraph. Newton and the others had been selected because of their militancy. Jackson had been in prison for ten years on a second-degree robbery conviction, his parole consistently denied on the grounds that he was a troublemaker.

Newton contacted his lawyer, Fay Stender of Berkeley, who took the case and immediately set in motion the building of a political case.

French writer Jean Genet agreed to publish some of Jackson's writings. The underground press, began writing about the case and about the prison system in general. Alleged abuses of prisoners at Soledad were brought to light.

Brother Idolized

Meanwhile, members of the Jackson family, living in Pasadena, Calif., threw themselves into his defense. One of them was Jonathan, a quiet, studious boy with no police record, who idolized his brother and considered himself a revolutionary.

Jonathan Jackson worked closely with Angela Davis, the controversial Communist professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, who was spending most of her time in the Soledad brothers' case.

On Aug. 5, someone identifying himself as Angela Davis purchased a \$35 12-gauge shotgun at a San Francisco gun shop—the same gun, authorities claim, that killed Judge Harold J. Haley. Three other guns used in the incident have been traced to purchases in the name of Miss Davis.

Many questions remain. How planned was the incident? Was it a revolutionary conspiracy—as some revolutionaries would have it—or was it the isolated act of a desperate man seeking to escape his brother?

If it was planned, why did the plotters argue for 30 minutes about whom to take as hostages? Did Angela Davis know—if it was she who bought the guns—for what purpose they would be used? Who fired first? Could the carnage have been avoided, if San Quentin guards had not fired at the escape truck as it pulled away with the hostages?

These are yet to be answered. What is clear now is that the issue of America's prisons and their role in the system has been thrust to the forefront.

6 Killed in Bus Crash

CHATELAIN, Switzerland, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Six people were killed and 15 injured near here yesterday when a Swiss bus skidded off a slippery road and overturned in a field, police said.

A New Chapter in Oral History Library

Khrushchev Tribute to Kennedy Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)

tions in the interest of maintaining and strengthening the universal peace was and remains the most important task of all governments, their duty before the people."

More Realistic

Referring to Mr. Kennedy's speech at American University, Mr. Khrushchev went on:

"That statement can be called courageous and more realistic than what the Soviet Union and other countries of the Socialist world often heard from American shores. Although that statement of the President of the United States, too, had some conflicting points and a tribute unfortunately was paid in it to the so-called policy of 'containment and pushing back of Communism,' as a whole, however, it proceeded from acknowledgment of the inevitability and necessity of coexistence of states with different social systems."

"Today, I would not like to go into details of the negative points of that statement by John F. Kennedy, let me say it again, it contained the main idea: In that statement the President said—Let us re-examine our attitude toward the Soviet Union." He said that peace need not be impracticable and war need not be inevitable.

Platform Defined

"That speech by John F. Kennedy," the Soviet leader wrote, "as one could assume, was a sort of preparatory statement. The President defined a platform for a future election campaign. Although everyone knows that President John F. Kennedy was a man of an ideology which is opposite to ours, and represented interests of the state standing on a platform which is opposite to ours, nevertheless, in that statement of his he was outlining already more realistic principles of the relations between countries with different social systems and, thus, if his idea is broadened, between two social systems."

"Regrettably," he added, "only a few months had passed since President John F. Kennedy made this important statement, and he

was no more. I go back to the thoughts expressed in this statement, which attracted attention, which also because, however tragic a loss would be, the duty of the living is to work mankind."

Swiss Agree to U.S. Demands
On Bank Data in Crime Probes

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Swiss and U.S. negotiators have agreed on a draft legal-aid treaty under which the Swiss government will help track down money hidden in Swiss banks by agents of "organized crime," it was announced in Bern today.

In such cases, the evidence to be provided by Switzerland will include tax evasion matters, Swiss officials said. But the exact conditions were not revealed.

Although final negotiations will not begin until September, U.S. sources expressed the belief that these would produce only minor changes.

For two years, the Swiss negotiators have stuck to their position that Switzerland could not violate the sacrosanct secrecy of Swiss banks, which provide numbered accounts for greater secrecy, to help Washington track down tax evaders.

Convention Cited

This position was re-affirmed today by the Swiss communiqué announcing agreement on the draft treaty. This said that, while the United States had requested a general strengthening of the co-operation between the two governments in tax matters, Switzerland had felt that such questions should be settled in accordance with the U.S.-Swiss convention ruling out double taxation.

Tax evasion is not a crime in Switzerland, and the draft treaty would provide for mutual cooperation in punishing offenses that are crimes in both countries.

The current round of negotiations, which began on July 13, brought a concession, however, when Switzerland agreed to broaden the definition of common crimes to include "organized crime with international repercussions."

The Swiss delegation, the Swiss communiqué declared, recognized that organized crime "involves a particularly dangerous form of criminal action and, therefore, agreed that a departure from the customary methods of legal aid is justified in order to suppress it."

Few Concessions

The three Swiss negotiators, headed by Pierre A. Nussbaumer of the Foreign Ministry, amplified this point later at a press conference.

They said that by comparison with the "extensive requests" made by the United States, Switzerland had made few concessions, and the draft treaty constituted practically no change from Swiss laws on tax evasion and banking secrecy.

However, they said, the seven-member federal cabinet felt that "exceptional measures were justified in combating gangs operating on an international scale who used 'sophisticated' methods in handling considerable sums of money."

In such cases, they declared, "Switzerland would be ready to help to suppress offenses involving taxes and banking operations."

The U.S. negotiating team, including officials of the State, Treasury and Justice Departments,

and the Securities and Exchange Commission, has already returned to Washington.

U.S. sources in Bern, however, said that the 50-page draft treaty provided detailed machinery for defining the cases of "organized crime" for which Switzerland will grant exceptional treatment.

The agreement, it was learned, lists dozens of crimes which are punishable under both Swiss law and American law. Apart from the tax evasion problem, the most serious issue in fact was that of definition, since the Swiss criminal code is based on Roman law and American law is based on Anglo-Saxon law.

Swiss and American rules of evidence also are quite different. Long negotiations were necessary to reach agreement on the types of evidence to be supplied for use in American courts.

Switzerland already has legal aid treaties with France, West Germany and other Western European countries. But, as the communiqué noted, this is the first such agreement Switzerland has made with a country with "Anglo-Saxon law."

Direct Action Barred

As in the case of the agreements with the European countries, the draft treaty would not permit the United States to obtain evidence directly. Even the Swiss government cannot obtain access to a Swiss bank's records without a court order, obtained for prosecution of a crime under Swiss law. Under the tentative arrangement, the Swiss government would appear on behalf of the United States to request an order against a person indicted for a crime that was also a crime under Swiss law.

However, "fishing expeditions" would not be permitted. Evidence would be obtained only for a specific charge. And, apparently, it would be necessary for American authorities to specify the bank where the money was deposited.

U.S. Atomic Sub
Fires Poseidon
In 2d MIRV Test

CAPE KENNEDY, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The nuclear submarine James Madison successfully test-fired its second Poseidon missile at sea today. This time, the range was clear of Soviet eavesdroppers.

The nearest Russian ship was hundreds of miles to the north. A Soviet spy ship boldly watched from a distance of only 3,000 yards two weeks ago when the James Madison launched the first of the new multiple warhead rockets while submerged 30 miles offshore.

But today an accompanying destroyer and aircraft reported that there were no unauthorized vessels in the area.

Today's missile firing occurred at 12:16 p.m., more than an hour late because of a delay in the arrival of the tracking ship Ob-servation Island and other technical problems.

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Expeditious Justice

The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution states that "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." Since the backlog of criminal cases awaiting trial in the United States, at virtually every court level, is huge and increasing, there has been a concentrated discussion of this problem. It was taken up in speeches before the American Bar Association and before the governors' conference and given point by rioting in the Tombs, one of New York City's houses for the detention of persons awaiting trial.

There is quite general agreement (Chief Justice Burger and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay have stressed it) that the courts are inefficient.

In part this is due to lazy judges (Mayor Lindsay alleged) and in part to an antiquated pattern of practice that makes no use of modern methods or modern technologies for expediting business—as Chief Justice Burger emphasized. Also, there is a shortage of judges.

This emphasis upon the defects of the administration of justice in the United States is a welcome relief from the kind of law and order cry that results from a mystic belief in the law that resides at the end of a

policeman's nightstick. There can be no doubt that it demands attention, urgently.

Whether this would produce real results in diminishing crime is at least doubtful. The pressure on the courts stems from a frightening increase in serious crimes over the past decade, as the FBI report makes manifest. That the increase in crime stems from the law's delays is dubious; the Chief Justice said that law enforcement at present is not acting as a deterrent, but it does not follow that swifter justice would do so. At most it can be said that crime should be dealt with more speedily because there is so much of it.

The real causes of crime—poverty, drugs, disrespect for any established moral order—have never been pinpointed with any accuracy. They deserve constant study, of course, and such remedial action as can be taken. To cope with what exists demands not only increased police activity but the kind of streamlining of the courts that has become a universal demand. This need not sacrifice any of the rights of the accused; rather it would give him that basic right, guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment, to a speedy trial. Both he and society at large would be the gainers.

Bargaining Points

Some U.S. commentators expressed surprise at the statement, in a semi-official briefing that the United States would be willing to eliminate its ABM devices if the Soviet Union reciprocated. In fact, it was referred to on television as a "change in policy."

This, of course, is quite incorrect. From its outset, the much argued ABM program was recognized as a bargaining counter in the SALT talks. That it was also pressed as a necessity in case the SALT talks failed does not affect this basic situation.

The issue is not new. In the only really, if temporarily successful, attempt to limit weapons by agreement, the Washington Arms Conference of 1920, the British had a huge fleet upon the seas; the United States an even larger one—but in large part in the yards or the drawing boards. The British felt they would be forced to meet the American building program of 1918, unless some agreement could be reached—and this was in fact done; parity for both nations in capital ships. Many ships were scrapped, and contracts cancelled, and the two countries were relieved of the burden of an expensive naval race.

There were many other aspects of the arms conference, of course, including the awkward fitting in of Japan into the capital ships ratio through a halt in Pacific base-

building, which eventually proved very costly in World War II. There were subsequent agreements and disagreements over cruiser sizes and numbers, and the role of the submarine. But the principle of offering up weapons systems, built or building, for mutual advantage was established.

The Soviet Union has referred, somewhat caustically, to the American use of the ABM for bargaining purposes. But their own anti-ballistic installations, created in secrecy, and unaccompanied by anything like the public fuss that has attended the advent of the ABM in the United States, serve the same purpose—if, that is, the Soviet Union wishes to limit strategic weapons.

On the whole, Washington is convinced that Moscow does want to call a halt to the potentially dangerous and obviously crushing costly marshalling of nuclear arms. Modern weapons technology admits no limits in destructiveness, or expenses. The tragic-comedy of the disposal of American nerve gas is only one illustration of the fact that such weaponry, once introduced, takes on a malign life of its own; it is easier to create than to eliminate. The answer, despite all the complexities, which were quite rightly emphasized by the Soviet delegation in Vienna, is for both powers to stop playing Frankenstein, and leave unmade the monsters that the future threatens.

Ulster: Britain Takes the Bit

Britain's Conservative government has finally accepted clear responsibility for carrying out reforms and enforcing equality in Northern Ireland even if this should require abolition of home rule in that volatile province. The Tories hitherto had said only that they supported the reforms, rather than insisting on their prompt implementation, as the Labor government had done. Home Secretary Reginald Maudling wrote his statement as a declaration of strong support for the embattled Stormont government of Prime Minister Chichester-Clark but his warning was unmistakable: If the Protestant extremists overthrow Mr. Chichester-Clark or otherwise obstruct moves to give equal rights to the Catholic minority, they will force the reimposition of direct rule from London after 50 years of semi-autonomy.

It will be a shame if it comes to this, but Mr. Maudling was right to lay it on the line in a perilous situation. Major Chichester-

Clark still has the solid backing of his cabinet and the support of a majority of the Unionist members of the provincial Parliament, but he was able to survive a no-confidence vote in his own County Derry constituency by only ten votes. The Unionist government support at the grass roots has been eroded savagely by the demagogic appeals of the Rev. Ian Paisley and the Unionist defector William Craig. Bombings along the border with the Republic of Ireland and renewed violence in Londonderry's Catholic area after Protestant demonstrators had violated the ban on parades are grim reminders of how close Northern Ireland has drifted toward utter chaos and widespread bloodshed.

On his courage, decency and sense of fair play, Major Chichester-Clark deserves to survive and prevail. If he goes down, Britain could not shirk its responsibility—and its clear duty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow Milestone

In considering the German-Soviet treaty, there is little point in losing oneself in legalistic and terminological nuances. The document is an expression of the present power-political situation in Europe and the world. At least at the outset, West Germany did not move on its own initiative toward an arrangement with the East; it was urged and animated to do so by its Western allies.

But an objective evaluation of the treaty's determining factors and their possible consequences seems to show an imbalance. The advantages which accrue to Moscow are obvious. In exchange for these tangible advantages Bonn has for the time being received only more or less indefinite hopes. . . . But hopes and expectations are not political facts.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Disarmament Logic

President Nixon, despite America's vastly superior wealth, must use every trick of the political trade to show Russia that she will not be allowed to win the arms race and then dictate terms. The two extra ABM sites he is asking for would give him solid backing with which to press home, on level terms, the bargain for which he has detected a willingness on the Russian side.

The same logic holds good with regard to any balanced force reductions between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. If Western European forces continue to run down unilaterally, good-bye to all hopes of anything like a level bargain with the Russians. And the White House, returning to the theme of troop withdrawals, has every right to call on Europe to shoulder more of its own burden.

—From the *(London) Daily Telegraph*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

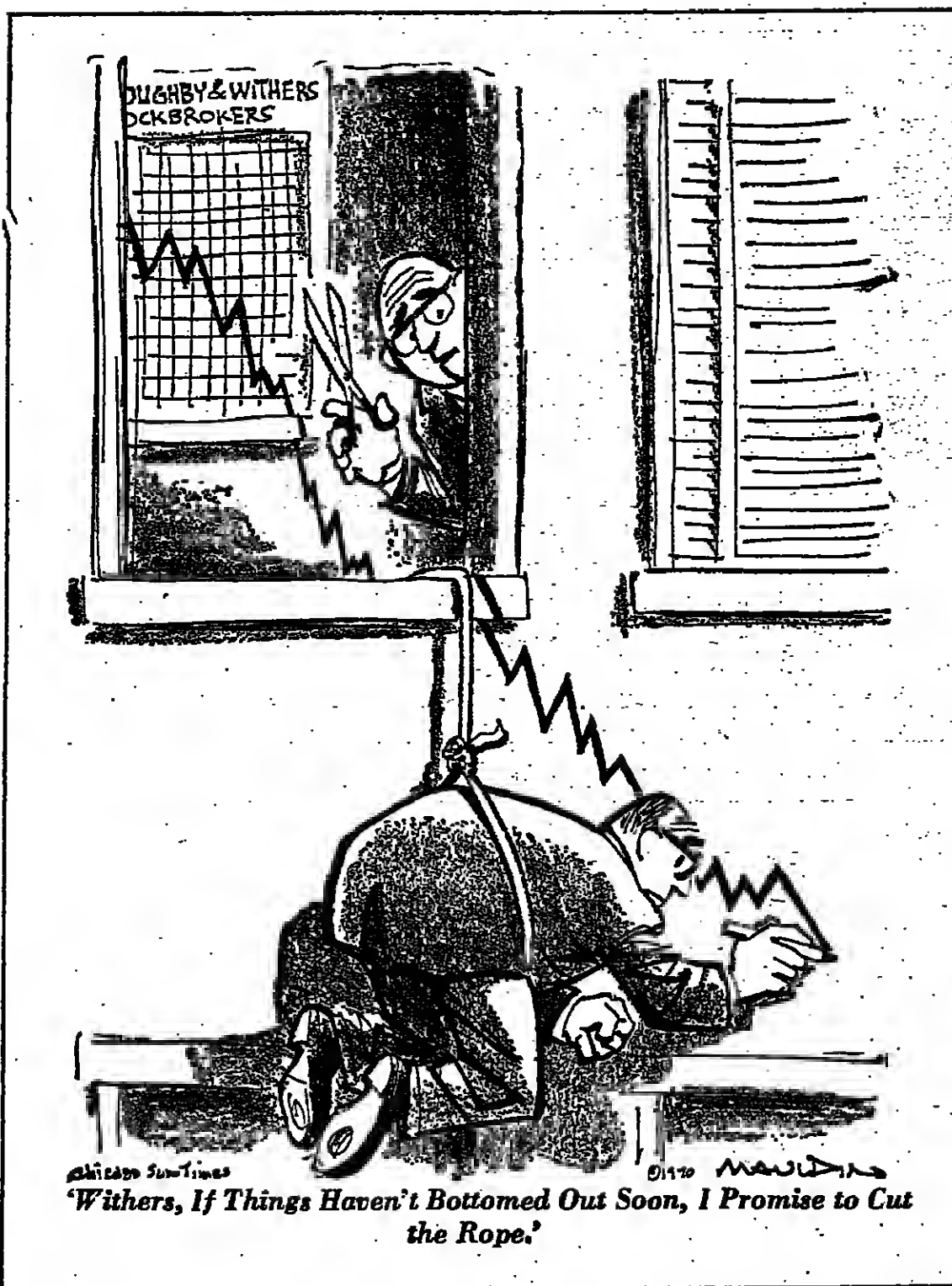
August 18, 1895

LONDON.—Parliament has only been sitting a few days, and already one Irish member has been suspended, while another—the redoubtable Tim Healy—has been plainly told "to be careful!" The new Speaker is evidently determined to put up with no nonsense, and thus is proving himself to be the right man in the right place. It is obvious he intends to uphold the dignity of the House of Commons.

Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1920

LONDON.—This invasion of Britain by American cinema celebrities continues, and five more film stars are now crossing the Atlantic on the Imperator. They are Miss Olive Thomas and her husband, Mr. Jack Pickford, who is of course the brother of Mary and Lottie; Miss Norma Talmadge and her sister Constance; and Miss Dorothy Gish, who is the wife of David Griffith, the world famous producer.



Tuning Out Big Spenders

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A sound no bigger than a nine-inch screen has been threatening American politics for years. Election by television has seemed to enjoy the unbreakable protection of economic advantage, legal obscurity and philosophic illusion.

But recent action by Congress and a few broadcasters has suddenly brightened the picture. It is now clear that in one way or another the worst political effects of TV are going to be brought under reasonable control.

The bad effects are not hard to describe. For one thing, television expenses tended to price ordinary men out of politics. In state after state, candidates who can only be described as plutocrats came forward as governors and senators and congressmen. Their rise coincided with, indeed hastened, a great fall in the ordinary man's chief instrument of political action—which is the organized party.

Additionally, TV placed a tremendous premium on dramatic impact. Celebrities, particularly actors able to use the medium with ease, became big wheels of public life. So did the kind of issues that lend themselves to being made manifest on the tube—the Vietnam war, campus violence, black protest.

Distortion

The net effect was to blow personalities and issues way out of proportion. It became harder than ever to reconcile differences, build consensus and foster the sense of legitimacy. The central task of democratic politics, which is not easy under any conditions, was thus enormously complicated.

Initial efforts to right these wrongs were about as promising as the vegetarian movement. Broadcasters made money out of politics—about \$60 million from all candidates in the 1968 election, for example. So naturally they tended to resist change.

Resistance was abetted by a section of the Communications Act of 1934, which provided that if a broadcaster gave time to one candidate he had to give "equal opportunity" to all other candidates for the same office. That so-called fairness doctrine was converted by the broadcasters into an instrument for wilful obstructionism. It was made to mean that departure from the fairness doctrine would either mean putting on the tube any candidate or favoring incumbents in a step toward socialistic government.

Obscurantism

This obscurantism was then buttressed by the notion of participation. It was asserted that TV intensified public interest in issues and elections. Although such rises in interest have often occurred just before extremist takeovers, notably by the Fascists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany, the growth in participation was said to be a gain for democracy.

Rational argument did not prevail against these half-truths. But incumbents of both parties came to see how vulnerable TV made them to rich, personable challengers. The Democrats, plagued by fund-raising difficulties and reeling under President Nixon's skilled use of the medium, began to worry the issue.

A courageous broadcaster, Frank Stanton of CBS, acknowledged that something was wrong. Nonpartisan, nonpartisan institutions, especially the National Committee for an Effective Congress, began to work on reform plans. Last week, while almost everybody was concentrating on ABM, presidential vetoes and vacation plans, one of these reform plans slipped through the House. The bill puts a limit of seven cents per voter in the last election on the amount of money candidates can spend on broadcasting. In addition, stations are required to give the lowest going rates to all candidates. And the "equal opportunity" section of the Communications Act is suspended for a year that will favor giving some free time to candidates for President and Vice-President. The basic effect of the bill will be to cut campaign spending drastically. If applied to the next presidential election, each party would be limited to broadcast expenses of about \$5 million—less than half of what the Republicans alone spent last time.

In such populous states as New York, candidates for governor and senator would spend maybe 10 or 20 percent of what they had been shelling out. At the same time, thanks to the cut rates and the suspension of the "equal opportunity" clause for presidential elections, there would be ample access to the media for political candidates.

A slightly different measure was passed by the Senate, but differences were resolved in conference between the two houses in a matter of hours. While a presidential veto is possible, because the bill undoubtedly works against the Republicans and their ready cash flow, that is unlikely.

Here, I regret, I have to blow my own trumpet. At that time, I was writing a daily column in the *London Daily Mail*. I sharpened my favorite hatchet and went to work. The paper gave me as much space as I wanted, my readers rallied round by the thousands and I waged war on the project day in and day out, until the authorities realized that I was not only capable of doing so, but eager to.

But mark the circumstances in which victory was secured, and mark also an ominous development that has taken place since. In the middle of the battle, there was a government reshuffle; the postmaster-general was shifted to another post, and a new man climbed into the hot seat. The new man took one look at the scheme and realized that it was totally indefensible; he scrapped it as soon as he decently could.

And not long afterward, the Post Office changed its status entirely. As has just happened in the Uni-

ted States, it ceased to be a government department and became a corporation; that is to say, it is now on the same footing as the bodies which run the railways or the state airlines or the national electricity supply. This means, significantly enough, that no questions can be asked in Parliament about its day-to-day working.

For example, all people called Smith whose first name begins with the same letter are to be listed in the alphabetical order of the names of the streets they live in. Thus—to spell it out, so to speak—somebody called Carl Smith, who lives in Wimbledon Street, will come at the bottom of the C. Smiths, while somebody called Curtis Smith, who happens to live at Abbey Road, will stand at their head. Some slight measure of the confusion that is going to result can be gained from the fact that there are in the London phone-book (inner area only) seventy-four columns of Smiths and thirty-eight columns of Joneses.

Now the obvious fact that this plan is manifestly ridiculous is not the worst of it. Nor is the chaos that is going to result if it goes through. (It came to light, despite the most careful efforts by the Post Office to conceal what they were doing, when people began to ring up to complain that they had been left out of the phone-book entirely—the scheme has already started outside London and was told that they were there, but in the wrong place.) What is so scary is the fact, once again, it cannot be of any conceivable benefit to any human being in any circumstances whatever.

Raging paranoia begins to set in at this point, and I have to hold on tight to my sanity with both hands to stop myself believing that the Post Office authorities really are doing this as an act of revenge for their defeat two years ago.

They are not, of course. But then why are they doing it? When the storm broke, they started to babble about their computer, but that was the veriest nonsense; the computer could as easily prepare a sensible and useful phone-book as a foolish and useless one. There is simply no explanation which makes any sense at all.

This time the fight may be much harder to win, because (as I have explained) the Post Office is now not immediately answerable to Parliament. There are already plenty of warriors in the field, however, and I can sanguine of the eventual outcome. Already the enemy has paused for "reconsideration." But, even if sanity wins and lunacy goes limping from the field, it will not answer the most important questions: Who is in charge of our lives that such things can be contemplated, and who is neglecting his national duty in not stamping on them the moment they crawl out from under the stone?

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Bernard Levin From London:

"Woe and alas. For the weevils, balked of their plan to abolish the London telephone directory entirely, have now decided to ruin it instead."

LONDON.—Two years ago, the people in charge of the Post Office (which in Britain runs not only the mails but also the telephone service) announced that they had decided to abolish the London telephone-book. This work, which consists of four volumes, in a single alphabetical sequence, for inner London, and five smaller ones for the suburban areas, was one of the finest examples of such a work in the world; its principles of alphabetization, layout, format and the like were models of clarity and common sense and the book had served London well for decades.

The authorities announced that it was to be withdrawn, and replaced by no fewer than thirty-six volumes, and these volumes were not to be in one alphabetical order, each was to cover one, and only one, of the London boroughs. In other words, if you wanted to ring somebody up and did not know in which of these largely artificial and arbitrary areas of London he lived, you would have to plough through anything up to 36 books to find his number.

Now the true horror of this scheme lay not so much in its obvious lunacy, nor even in the chaos and mania way it was defended when the row started; it lay in the fact that inspection of the scheme revealed that nobody, in any circumstances whatever, could possibly be better off for it. The only result it could possibly have would be to inconvenience a large number of people, with absolutely no compensating advantages for anybody at all.

Here, I regret, I have to blow my own trumpet. At that time, I was writing a daily column in the *London Daily Mail*. I sharpened my favorite hatchet and went to work. The paper gave me as much space as I wanted, my readers rallied round by the thousands and I waged war on the project day in and day out, until the authorities realized that I was not only capable of doing so, but eager to.

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And not long afterward, the Post Office changed its status entirely. As has just happened in the Uni-

Nixon's Brighter World

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON.—Nixon administration officials are cautiously hopeful that they will preside over the establishment of the most reliable peace that has been possible since the cold war began nearly a quarter of a century ago. Their argument, put forward Friday at a foreign policy briefing for Southern editors in New Orleans, is based on these major points:

● Despite the fragile nature of the Middle East cease-fire there is a good chance that a larger war there can be avoided.

● The war in Vietnam is winding down without a major East-West conflict and a negotiated settlement is still a possibility.

● The American position in the world has been defined more precisely and realistically in the Nixon doctrine and the Soviet Union has come to realize the limitations on its physical strength and ideological fervor.

● The progress of the Vienna talks on the limitation of offensive and defensive nuclear weapons has encouraged President Nixon and his advisers to believe a significant agreement can be reached.

Officials who conducted the briefing following an opening statement by the President argued that the real turning point in post-war policy came last year when the President's promise of negotiation rather than confrontation.

They recalled President Kennedy's inaugural address nearly 10 years ago with its promise that the United States would bear any burden, pay any price in the defense of liberty throughout the world.

They said that the contrast with the cold war rhetoric in the Kennedy inaugural and the offer to negotiate in the Nixon speeches demonstrates the transformation that has taken place in the world since America since the early 1960s.

Because of the Sino-Soviet conflict, the divisions in other parts of the Communist world and the domestic contradictions challenging Soviet leaders there are openings for negotiations that did not exist a decade ago, the officials argued.

The President and his advisers are convinced that the United States anti-ballistic missile (ABM) program, instead of threatening the SALT talks, has been a powerful force supporting an agreement. The one American development

the Soviets appear to be most interested in stopping is; the ABM, it was said, and it has become a major bargaining tool.

If the Soviets will agree to limit the building of their large SS-9 offensive weapons and their defensive weapons then the United States will limit or abandon the Safeguard ABM system, an official said.

If, on the other hand, the Soviets continue to build up their offensive weapons, numbering several hundred more than the U.S. arsenal, this country would have no choice but to continue to build defensive weapons, it was emphasized.

Discussing the Middle East, officials said minor violations of the cease-fire on the Israeli borders with Syria, Jordan and Lebanon by the guerrillas were to be expected and should not upset the agreement.

However, they said that the critical place is along the Israeli-Egyptian front, where there are no guerrillas.

The official declined to speculate on the Israeli charge that the Soviets are supplying the guerrillas with the Suez Canal immediately after the cease-fire began and in violation of the agreement.

However, the official acknowledged that the whole arrangement for peace talks was a fragile thing and a constant concern to the administration.

United States officials played a major role in bringing about the agreement and are bearing a heavy responsibility in maintaining it. For example, the official reported that a week ago Egypt lodged a complaint with Washington, that 12 Israeli aircraft crossed the canal over the city of Suez.

The United States promptly took up the complaint with Israel, only to be advised a few hours later that the Egyptians based their complaint on an error.

Administration officials still regard the Middle East as an area of greater potential danger than Southeast Asia because of the possibilities of conflict with the Soviet Union.

An official said the Israeli deep penetration raids were a factor in prompting the Soviets to introduce Soviet pilots and missiles into Egypt. The Egyptians were hurting very badly from the raids and Moscow was under great pressure to help.

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Ceylon (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Norway (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Cyprus (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Pakistan (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Denmark (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Portugal (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
France (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	South Africa (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
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Italy (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Canada (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Japan (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Latin America (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Libya (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00				



DEATH CARGO—A tugboat pulls the Liberty ship Lebaron Russell Briggs and its cargo of 66 tons of deadly nerve gas rockets toward its deep Atlantic grave. The ship is scheduled to be scuttled sometime today.

Ulster Cabinet Given Report On \$2.4 Million Flood Loss

BELFAST, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The Northern Ireland cabinet met in emergency session today to discuss how to repair the \$2.4 million damage caused by floods last weekend. Cabinet ministers received initial reports of the extent of the damage from Home Minister Robert Foran and Development Minister Ian Faulkner, both of whom made personal tours of the regions most severely hit.

There were no serious injuries

2 Bomb Blasts Jar London; 2 Are Injured

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—A young man and his girl ended their evening at a movie by unwittingly carrying away a bomb. It blew up minutes later in their mall car.

This was the theory of Scotland Yard detectives today following the mysterious explosion last night.

Badly injured in the blast were Barry Burnett, 24, and Anna Pivita, 17, a Finnish au pair girl working in London.

When their car blew up, the couple had just been to see "Woodstock," a film about a rock music festival, at the Empire Theatre in London's Leicester Square.

Soon After Warning

Five minutes earlier, police had been warned that a bomb was set to go off in the theater.

Mr. Burnett and Miss Korhonen left the theater carrying a blue and white bag. Five minutes later, as they drove up nearby Charing Cross Road, their car was wrecked by an explosion.

One theory was that Mr. Burnett, a promising design architect, had picked up the bomb by mistake, taking away the wrong bag. He was reported to be in fair condition after undergoing an emergency operation. Miss Korhonen suffered burns to 20 percent of her body and was said to be severely shocked.

Iberia Office Bombed

Late tonight another explosion ripped the offices of Iberia, the Spanish airline, on Regent Street, the Associated Press reported. "Bombs were shattered but there were no immediate reports of injuries. The bomb had been left on a doorway."

During the evening London's Hilton Hotel and an office block in the central London area were searched by police after anonymous phone calls said bombs had been planted. Police found nothing.

The situation was complicated by an anonymous telephone call during the day to the London Evening News. The caller, a man with a pronounced Irish accent, said:

"The bloke in the car didn't plant the bomb. We want the bokes taken in for questioning to be released."

This was an apparent reference to the case in which six men appeared in court this morning accused of conspiring to cause explosions.

Ex-Aide in Bonn Got Draft Copy Of Russia Treaty

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 17 (AP)—A former parliamentary secretary to ex-Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said tonight he had received a copy of a draft Moscow non-aggression treaty from a source in East Germany and had leaked it to the West German press in June.

Baron Theodor von Guttenberg, a member of the Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democratic party in parliament, said in a television interview he felt it necessary to inform the West German public that its government was not planning the division of Germany.

The draft was worked out last year in preliminary negotiations between Chancellor Willy Brandt's social envoy Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The treaty was signed in Moscow.

Leakage of the so-called "Gromyko Paper" to the West German press in June caused an uproar in Bonn and demands within government quarters for tightened security.

Controversy was intensified last week when two nationally circulated newspapers of the giant Springer chain published a leaked version of the actual treaty and the evocative signing. Baron von Guttenberg did not discuss the week's leak.

Vatican City Grants No Indulgence To Speeders, Raises Traffic Fines

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Motorists who snarl against the Vatican City's traffic laws will find the pence tougher—and that goes for everyone from cardinals to gardeners.

But the tiny state, ruled by Pope Paul VI and no bigger than a golf course, still is free of parking meters and traffic lights.

New traffic regulations, which come into effect on Sept. 1, were announced today. They provide for increased fines for pedestrian and motorist misdeeds.

An ordinary parking offense will cost \$3.30 instead of 40 cents. The penalty for jaywalking will increase fourfold to \$1.60.

The fine for speeding will increase from 80 cents to \$3.23. That means anything above 12.5 miles an hour for cars and nine miles an hour for trucks. All pontifical gendarmes are authorized to impose fines or the spot. Fines not paid within five days will be doubled under the new regulations.

More serious offenses, such as drunk or dangerous driving, will be tried by the Vatican's own court of first instance or by magistrates nominated by the president of the court.

London Subway, Buses Raise Fares; Some Refuse to Pay

LONDON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Some commuters picketed stations or refused to pay for tickets today in protest against increases in subway and bus fares.

Others switched to motorcycles or organized car pools. However, most of greater London's seven million strap-hangers reacted with characteristic apathy to the increase in the cost of their lifeline daily trips.

The fare increase was 100 percent on some short subway stretches in central London. A trip from Finsbury Circus to Victoria Station that had cost sixpence (six cents) now costs a shilling (12 cents), the minimum fare.

A spokesman for London Transport, the agency operating subway and buses in the capital's 800-square-mile area, said the fare

raise was part of the body's reorganization. Early this year the Greater London Council, the local government organization in the metropolitan area, took over direct charge of London Transport, which was earlier administered by a special board.

The fare increase was aimed at eliminating an annual \$26 million deficit. The Daily Mail said in a comment today that it is "ludicrous" to expect London Transport to pay its own way "when scarcely a public transportation system in the world is self-supporting."

The newspaper predicted the fare increase would lead to more surface automobile traffic and warned "if you want a prescription to turn London into another inhuman traffic desert like Los Angeles, this is the best way."

3d Hike in 2 Years
The increase, the third in two years, went into effect today but had its main impact at the beginning of the work week this morning.

Most of today's protesters handed in printed notices prepared by consumer organizations declaring their refusal to pay the new fares until given a convincing reason for the extra charges.

Ticket agents accepted such statements instead of cash if they contained the passenger's name and address. A London Transport spokesman said that only a handful of today's two million underground passengers and nearly five million bus riders joined the travel-now-pay-later demonstration.

UAW Chief Says War in Vietnam Wastes Manpower

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (UPI)—United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock said yesterday the Vietnam war has cost the United States 8.8 million man-years of labor, has reduced workers' real wages and has intensified unemployment problems.

In a 75-page statement submitted at the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Woodcock focused on the impact of the Southeast Asian war on the American workingman.

"The cost has been very great for the American economy," he said. "Just in money terms, it has been at least \$150 billion. But far more important has been the waste of manpower, not only through the number of men put into uniform, but through the number in both government and private employment servicing and supplying the Vietnam war," the UAW president said.

Malaysia-Britain
Stowaway Returned
KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 17 (UPI)—An 18-year-old girl who stowed away to London aboard a British Overseas Airways Corp. flight was flown back late last night.

Airlines and immigration officials refused comment, other than saying they are still investigating the affair.

6 Seek Asylum in Italy
GORIZIA, Italy, Aug. 17 (AP)—Four Bulgarians and two Czechoslovaks asked for political asylum in Italy yesterday. Three Bulgarians—a man, his wife and their 17-year-old daughter—said they had crossed through Yugoslavia. The fourth Bulgarian crossed the border openly at Gorizia.

24-year-old chauffeur and his wife of 22. They arrived at a nearby airport on a charter flight from Bratislava.

Deadly Rip Tides
NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17 (AP)—Two persons were drowned and hundreds of others fled the beaches yesterday as deadly rip tides sucked at the Atlantic coast from Maryland to North Carolina. The strong undertows claimed the life of a Guatemalan tourist and caused the drowning of an Ohio woman.

Lifeguards reported saving scores of swimmers from the surf.

Russia Tells WHO Cholera Is Controlled

Little Chance Is Seen Of Spread Westward

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The World Health Organization said today it has been told by the Soviet government that the outbreak of cholera in the region of Astrakhan has been mastered and is under complete control.

WHO spokesmen said that there are no indications the disease is spreading farther west and that such a development is considered highly improbable.

[A number of Moscow markets were closed today for a top-to-bottom cleanup as part of the drive to prevent the spread of cholera, Reuters reported.]

Iran, Egypt and Syria have all informed the organization that they have had no cases of cholera, the spokesmen said.

The Egyptian government told WHO that what had been thought to be cholera cases were merely "gastric trouble."

A Close Watch
WHO requested Egyptian authorities to keep a close watch on these cases, the spokesmen said.

The situation could become serious, they said, if cholera did appear in Egypt and spread south into Africa.

"There is no danger to Europe or the Western world in general, because of its standards of hygiene," they said.

"It is out of the question that the epidemic of 1817 to 1823 could be repeated," WHO said.

Experts believe as many as 40,000 persons in Europe died in that epidemic, which spread west as far as Britain.

WHO said it has been informed that France and Italy have ordered special checks on arrivals from Asia.

Health authorities in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan have drawn emergency plans for mass inoculation against cholera following several reported cases in these countries.

Lebanese Health Minister Habib Mura reported several cases of severe diarrhea similar to symptoms of cholera.

Turkish Precautions
ISTANBUL, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—The Turkish Health Ministry has stopped all leave for medical personnel and instituted anti-cholera measures in big cities and frontier areas.

Passengers from the Soviet Union arriving in Istanbul are being quarantined for five days if not recently immunized, and similar measures are in force at Black Sea ports.

In Hatay Province, which borders on Syria, and at the port of Iskenderun strict precautions are in force.

Nate Haseltine Dies at 59; Veteran U.S. Science Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Nate Haseltine, one of the country's leading medical reporters, died at 59 yesterday.

Retired only last month after 24 years with The Washington Post, he suffered a stroke Friday and died in Arlington Hospital.

Friends and leaders in science and medicine had just announced a "Nate Haseltine Night" at the National Press Club on Sept. 22.

Among Mr. Haseltine's many coups in 29 years as a newspaperman was his story on the first human use of an artificial heart valve, the invention of Dr. Charles Hufnagel at Georgetown University.

He broke the story on animal tests showing cause of blindness in many premature babies to be too much oxygen.

Exclusive Accounts
He wrote exclusive accounts during such long medical watches as the illnesses of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He covered the first day of an antibiotic era and won a thousand plaudits from doctors.

But he remained their critic too, writing often of the "countless needless deaths" because of medicine's failures.

In 1964, in receiving the James T. Grady award of the American Chemical Society "for outstanding reporting of chemistry," he said: "I hope my high school chemistry teacher, who taught me all I know of chemistry in one school year, has heard about this. . . I would not know the difference between a Krebs Cycle and a Harley-Davidson. . . but if a chemist reported some new finding, wrested out of his knowledge of the Krebs Cycle, I'd get him to explain it to me, then I'd write it for the public in words both true and I understand."

He also won many other prizes and honors for writing and contributing to medical progress.

He was president of the National Association of Science Writers in 1962-63. In 1960 he helped found the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing, a non-profit group to help train science journalists.

Gen. Charles Lionel Lindemann, FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 17 (UPI)—Brig. Gen. Charles Lionel Lindemann, 85, a retired British officer who served with the British Embassy in Washington from 1940 to 1947 as a counselor, died here Thursday.

He was a brother of the late Viscount Cherwell, Sir Winston Churchill's science adviser.

He served in France in World War I and was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Gen. Lindemann was vice-president and technical adviser of the British Military Claims Commission

Obituaries

Harry A. Overstreet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Harry A. Overstreet, 94, philosopher, writer and lecturer, died today at his home in suburban Virginia. He had been in failing health for months.

He probably was best known for his writings, which included such books as "The Mature Mind," "The Mind Goes Forth," and he also collaborated in writing a number of books, including several in recent years dealing with communism.

John T. Winterich

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17 (UPI)—John T. Winterich, 79, a leading American bibliophile and an authority on book collecting, died Saturday at a nursing home here.

Mr. Winterich retired recently as a contributing editor of the Saturday Review, a position he had held since 1946, after a brief stint as managing editor.

Edward A. O'Brien

BRONXVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 17 (UPI)—Edward A. O'Brien, 80, a member of the original outdoor New York Curb Exchange, died Saturday in Lawrence Hospital.

Mr. O'Brien retired in 1968 when he sold for \$248,250 the seat on the exchange he had bought for \$1,750 in 1921.

Boy Dismantles War II Bomb—Successfully

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 17 (AP)—Ian Hughes, 15, "is always bringing things home and tinkering with them," his mother says. Last weekend he brought home a live, lethal bomb and took it apart. Nothing happened.

"In 99 cases out of 100 anyone doing this would have been killed," a police expert said yesterday. "It was a foolhardy thing to do." He scooped the bomb parts into a bucket of water and took them away.

Ian found the mortar bomb Saturday on a building site and took it home. "There were little children about and I didn't want them to get hurt," he said.

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Photo by Yvonne Bouché

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Boom in Ibiza—Tradition Giving Way to Bulldozers

By Hebe Dorsey

IBIZA, Spain, Aug. 17.—For Ibiza lovers, it's almost too late.

Only ten years ago you could have bought the whole island for a song. The jet age has propelled the number of tourists to the Balearic Islands from 610,500 in 1950 to over 18 million in 1968. The British account for one third of the trade, the Germans come second.

And now, the real estate tycoons have taken over. They are tearing down cliffs with bulldozers to accommodate, skyscraper hotels for package tours from Gatwick, Hamburg or Stockholm. Ibiza is getting prosperous with the tourists but it is also slowly losing its age-old identity.

New resorts develop along an identical pattern. First to come are the artists, because a place is beautiful, remote, cheap. Then the millionaires arrive. Then come the jets and the package tours which turn the land into a hipped-up Hamburg. That's when the artists leave and start all over again.

Three Groups

Ibiza still has all three strata—a colony of painters and writers, international millionaires and the charter crowd.

Tout-Paris is already here en force. The elegant Baron Fred de Cabrol was barefoot the other day, gardening under a scorching sun. His wife, Daisy, in a brief bathing suit, dabbled with some sewing. The Cabrols and their family built three Ibiza-style (Moorish) villas on the same piece of land in Cala Molí.

The clan settles here for the summer and leads a simple, happy, healthy home life. "The times have changed and so have we," said Fred, who has spent many a summer on Stargate Maroon's yacht. "Who wants to wear black tie every night? Not any more." Princess Ghislaine de Polignac had just arrived and was enjoying the pacha en famille. The Vicomtesse de Ribes is building a house on the island, as are Ursula Andress and Princess Isabelle de Bourbon-Parme. Actor Jean-Pierre Aumont has had a villa here for years.

"The boom started in 1965,

when they built an international airport," said Madrid real-estate developer Steve Hermann, whose development La Siesta is the furthest advanced on the island. Northeast of Ibiza town, La Siesta includes three hotels, three apartment houses, 150 bungalows and 40 villas. "We've sold 80 percent of the development," he said. "Price of land has more than doubled in five years. Ibiza," Mr. Hermann claims, "is the next 'in' place on the Mediterranean. Just look around. Portugal is far away. Greece is also too far and too poor. Yugoslavia is sad. Italy is expensive." However, he had to admit the charters do ruin everything.

The hard-core Ibiza residents simply hate what is happening to their island. "I still love it here," said beautiful blonde TV singer Nina Van Palland, "but it's obviously not the island I fell in love with. I hate the way they build, without any planning, any control. They've ruined the beaches. When the first supermarket came here, we went out of our minds." The Van Pallands can always retreat to their whitewashed old finca with five-foot walls and acres of almond, fig, olive, orange and pomegranate trees.

Another one who came here eight years ago to be far from the madding crowd is David Stein, former managing director of MCA (Music Corporation of America) in Paris.

Mr. Stein built a sumptuous, eight-side villa in Escala, settled down and started growing his



Ibiza resident Nina Van Palland, at the Puig church, near Santa Eulalia, hates "the way they build."

own corn. He bought just enough land in front of his house to allow the water truck to pull up. When friends advised him to buy more land, he would say: "What for? Who would ever build here?" And for years he was without electricity, had to pump his own water and bounced around dirt roads in a Land Rover.

But civilization finally did it. Now his villa is surrounded by cheap apartment houses. The

once-deserted beach has been invaded by palls and plump women in confetti-colored, Marks and Sparks frocks. Little boys in T-shirts reading "Love is Best" and men drinking beer and reading the Daily Express. It's just like Brighton. There's even a fish and chips stand in Santa Eulalia.

Poor Mr. Stein keeps apologizing for it all. "Just close your eyes as you go out of the house," he sighs.

Outdoor Dining in France: Three Paris Restaurants

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Despite all the sidewalk cafés in Paris, this city has very few restaurants with outdoor tables. This is really too bad in summer, for nothing is more pleasant than lunch on a tree-shaded terrace or dinner under lamplight chestnut trees.

Le Ramponneau has a very nice open terrace on Avenue Marceau and is named in honor of one of the first bistrotiers, whose 18th-century tavern existed before the word "bistro" entered the language.

Jean Ramponneau began by serving cheap but good wine and simple, country-style food in a jovial ambience to workers, but soon had jaded marquises tired of fancy cuisine reserving a week in advance. He even offered his clients the spectacle of members of the royal family standing around waiting for a table.

Today, in this fairly expensive restaurant, only freebies recall Ramponneau's Belleville and Pigalle taverns. But the atmosphere is pleasant and the food and wine, some of which is still served by the pitcher as was the 18th-century custom, are good. The owner, Alain Valéte, has a brother, Claude, who owns Chateau Tropoling-Monod in Saint-Emilion, so the wine list naturally favors Bordeaux.

The menu also offers a few southwestern specialties such as *lambroque au Saint-Emilion*, a stewed with fish stock, wine, eel blood, baby onions, leeks and potatoes. When available, fresh rat duck liver, served hot with grapes is another specialty, but

it should not be confused with the canned *foie gras en gelée*. In warm weather *boeuf mode en gelée* (cold beef with carrots served in jelly) or *charpie de volaille froide* (shredded chicken served cold in a herb-flavored jelly) are very easy to take.

Not far away on the Champs-Élysées is Fouquet's (pronounced foo-keets) which began about 1900 as a rendezvous for riders on their way to the Bois de Boulogne. A few years later it also became a restaurant and, in time with contemporary anglophilie, picked up the English pronunciation of its name.

Presumably, anybody who is anybody has eaten here or will. They could do worse, for while Fouquet's is not the cheapest restaurant in Paris, the cooking can be very good. And then you can add to your enjoyment of it by looking around for the famous, if that's your bag.

There are lots of people to wait on you and the service is rapid, but reservations for the outdoor terrace on the Avenue George-V are a must. The main dishes tend to run about 20 francs (\$3.65) but some are worth it, such as the *medallion de veau Alexandria*, a sautéed veal scallop served in a sauce of Marsala, truffles and mushrooms.

On the other hand, one of the very best and cheapest dishes is *merlan pané Colbert*, delicious de-boned, breaded and deep-fried whiting served with herb butter. There is also a good *Sables-Saint-Emilion* served by the pitcher.

Open exceptionally this August, Le Récamier has an outdoor terrace on a quiet, dead-end street. It also has that Parisian rarity, air conditioning, which on muggy days is even preferable to being outside.

The food and wines here are essentially Burgundian, but in hot weather the fresh crab salad, cold *ratatouille* (tomatoes, peppers, zucchini, squash, onions, and garlic sautéed in olive oil), cold bar (sea bass) with mayonnaise and *fandou persillé* (ham in white wine and parsley jelly) are perfect together with a cold bottle of white Burgundy.

Le Ramponneau, 21 Avenue Marceau, Paris-16e. Be sure to reserve (PAS 14-31). Never closes. At least 50 francs (\$9.10) with wine and service.

Fouquet's, corner of Champs-Élysées and Avenue George-V, Paris-8e. Reservations: PAS 58-54. Never closes. Also open on 50 francs (\$9.10) with wine and service.

Le Récamier, 4 Rue Récamier, Paris-7e. Reservations: a good idea (LIT 86-38). Closed Sundays. 40 to 50 francs (\$7.25-\$9.10) with wine and service.

Arts Agenda

London's Prom Concerts have become so "serious" that the BBC is inaugurating a new series of Pops Concerts, to be played by the BBC Concert Orchestra and the Orchestra of the Light Music Society in the Royal Festival Hall during the week of Sept. 13. To assure the right ambience, Arthur Fiedler, veteran conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pops Concerts, is being brought over to take charge.

Music in England: Opera Film Season Opens

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A two-week season of opera films at the Queen Elizabeth Hall was inaugurated last night, with the British premiere of a new German production of Mozart's "The Abduction from the Seraglio."

A second new production, "The Flying Dutchman," is scheduled for Thursday. The remainder of the repertoire is made up of films shown at last year's highly successful season: Karajan's Salzburg "Carmen"; the Hamburg production of "Fidelio"; and a Soviet "Eugene Onegin," with the roles sung by

opera singers, but mimed by theater actors.

There are, basically, two ways in which to film an opera. One is to set up cameras around a theater balcony and shoot an opera house performance, retaining, or evoking, insofar as possible, the atmosphere and the perspective of opera as it is experienced by the listener in the theater. The other is to remove it from the theater and film it as one would film a moving picture scenario.

The latter approach is favored nowadays, and this new "Seraglio" illustrates vividly as any just why this is no way to shoot an opera. The color is lovely, by far the best of any opera film I have seen; and the sets are ingenious and appropriate. The musical performance, under the direction of Georg Solti, with the RIAS Orchestra, of Berlin, leaves little to be desired. All else is disaster.

Heinz Liebschitz's direction reminded me of a headline I once read over a "Scotty" Roston column on the peripatetic stamenship of John Foster Dulles: "Don't Just Do Something, Foster; Stand There!" The stage business is frantic and irrepressible, with the cameras com-

pounding the mischief by being forever on the move and with the director incessantly moving from camera to camera.

This relentless activity derives, of course, from the director's fear of losing the audience's attention during the singing of an aria; and in "The Seraglio," admittedly, the arias are numerous and long. But while overestimating the charms of kaleidoscopic photography, he underestimates Mozart.

The restless direction makes the listener restless—and this listener rests. Attention is diverted from the aria, with the curious result that every set piece in the opera seemed about twice as long as it does in an opera house performance. Most listeners, after this film, could give a better report on the dental history of the principals than on the substance and structure of "The Seraglio."

The character of this production is established right at the beginning by a filming of Solti and the orchestra, in soup and fish, playing the overture, not in a theater pit before a curtain, but very obviously in a recording studio. From there on, life's studio all the way. Mozart belongs in the theater.

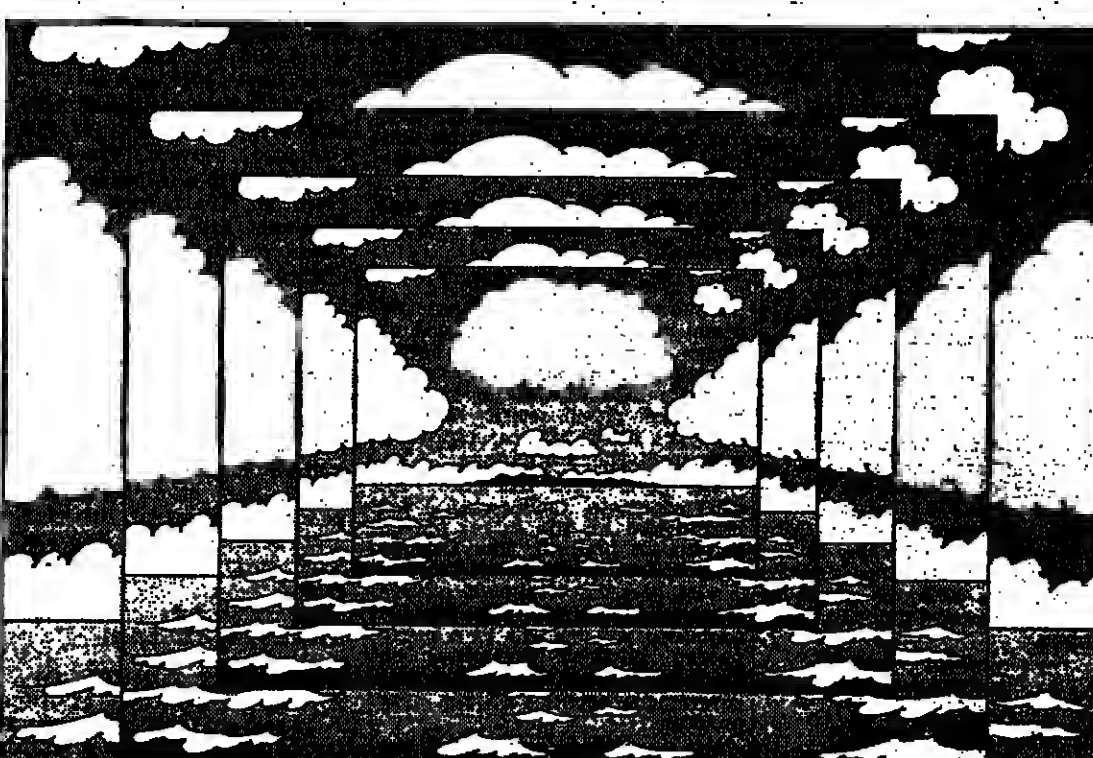
India Schedules World Art Event

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The second triennale of world art is scheduled to open in New Delhi in January 1971, according to Kéoko M. Gandhi. Representing the Indian government and the National Academy of Art in Bombay, he is traveling in Europe, coordinating the participation of various European countries in the exhibition.

The first triennale took place in 1968 with the participation of 38 countries. Prizes were awarded by a jury headed by the Norman Reid, director of the Tate Gallery in London. The British art critic, John Berger, will be presiding over this year's jury.

"Indian art," says Mr. Gandhi, "is blocked in India because of a false exchange problem. We hope that among other things the triennale will familiarize European and Western artists and dealers with the work of Indian artists."

An exhibition of Indian art sponsored by Rotary Clubs of India and Air India will be touring Europe starting in October. The show will open in Zurich on Oct. 6.



Give yourself 5 days to say goodbye to Europe.

Say goodbye to Europe the European way by eating croissants for breakfast. Or scrambled eggs. In La France or in the Queen Elizabeth 2, all around you, it'll be Europe. You'll find a Faubourg St Honoré and an Old Bond Street for shopping, a pop-group for dancing, and for dinner, you'll have quenelles de brochets, escalope Soufflé, crêpes Suzette prepared by the best Chefs of Europe. Say goodbye to Europe, the French way. Or the English way. Every Friday from May 8th

until October 30th (with two exceptions) Le France or the QE 2 in turn sail from Le Havre and Southampton to New York. Fares start at \$ 239 (half-round trip, thrift season). Le France also calls at Bremerhaven on October 1st and 29th. QE 2 at Cobh on August 25th and September 22nd. On October 28th from Bremerhaven and October 30th from Le Havre and Southampton, Le France sails to New York and Quebec.

For further details see your travel agent.

FRANCE/QE2

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EAST EUROPE TRAVEL HUNGARY 1970 offers package tours to Budapest 2 & 3 day trips by bus from 419 INCL. TOURS/INDIVIDUAL TRAVELERS By hydrofoil to Budapest, daily (except Sundays) Boat tickets transfer, 3 overnight stays in Cab. 1 hotels & full board, 847, prepayment per day 413.50 4 days by hydrofoil & bus via Budapest- Poznan-Lake Balaton, 561. Hotels in Budapest as from 85. Plane, bus, boat and rail tickets, rent-a-car and hotel bookings. Visa procurement within 24 hrs. 41 HUNGARY-1970, 4-1010 Vienna, Kärntner Str. 28. Tel.: 52 42 02. Please write for our PROSPECTUS HUNGARY 1970	LA PETITE CHAISE 85 R. Grenelle BAP. 12-53. Delic. cooking historic setting. Menu: Fr. 33	ROME — SHOPPING LE GRENIER 3 Grand-Rue, Old Town Dinner by candle-light till 2 a.m.	GENEVA — RESTAURANTS ZURICH — SHOPPING LEINENWEBERER BOUTIQUE AG. Thacker 42. Tel.: 061/27.40.94, 8001 Zurich Finest embroidered linens (sheets, tablecloths, handkerchiefs).
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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the **Herald Tribune**

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1970

Page 7

Japan to Lift
Some Bars on
Investments

Foreign Ownership

Laws Due for Change

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—

A bill today moved to free a large

of its industry for direct foreign

investment—but left enough

barriers against it to

critics abroad.

The Foreign Investment Com-

mission submitted a list of 323 in-

dustries to be opened. The

government will act on the re-

commendations at a cabinet meet-

ing Aug. 25 in the third round of

its trade and capital liberal-

ization measures.

Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda

has expected the cabinet to

over the list without change,

hailed the cabinet's recom-

mendations as "epoch-making."

The general foreign opinion

that they tell far short of re-

forms.

A council, a government ad-

visory group, did not recommend

change in basic Japanese

policy of preferring 50-50 joint

ventures to wholly-owned foreign

firms. In many freed indus-

tries, administrative and legal bar-

riers continue which make liberal-

ization virtually meaningless for

foreign investors.

The latest move, 534 Japan-

ese industries have now

opened to foreign invest-

ment, but only 77 of them for 100

percent foreign investment.

Business leaders believed the

list might also make

program unattractive for

investors.

Thinking sources pointed out

a Finance Ministry license

still be needed for foreign

investing in banking and securities

business.

Many items in the liberaliza-

tion were considered ludicrous

foreign critics. They included

the repair, pawnbroking, in-

surance, manufacture of religious ob-

jects, "production of paraphernalia,"

at the council did recommend

the fourth round of liberal-

ization should be brought forward

six months to about October,

and that the car industry—

highly attractive to foreign in-

vestors—be freed by about next

year.

North Sea Gas Find

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 17 (Reu-

ters).—A Dutch-Soviet joint

venture of an equally-owned

company, Shell and Esso, said

it struck a "likely economic-

ally exploitable" natural gas

field in the Dutch sector of the

North Sea.

Transport of Arctic Oil Stirs Debate

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—The tanker

Manhattan, conqueror of the Arctic, is

now plying the warmer waters of the Persian Gulf.

But the debate still rages on whether its

pioneering effort has really opened up the ice-

clogged arteries of the Northwest Passage to

commercial shipping.

The discussion waxed last week between

Ottawa and Houston, touching corporate board

rooms in New York and government offices in

Washington on the way.

In Ottawa, the word circulated in government

circles that the oil companies had decided not

to build a new breed of ice-breaking tankers

to traverse the northern waters. Instead, ac-

cording to this viewpoint, the vast oil riches of

the Alaskan North Slope would be carried

to market over a transcontinental pipeline that

would pick up Canadian oil as it went.

A spokesman for the affiliate of Standard

Oil Co. of New Jersey commented:

"We are still studying the data collected

during the two Arctic voyages of the SS Man-

hattan, and will announce our findings when

the studies are completed and evaluated. It

would be premature to announce any con-

clusions at this time."

The company has indicated that it would

make a decision sometime late this year.

It appears likely that there is truth in both

the reports from Ottawa and the statements

from Houston. There is every indication that

the companies are now leaning decidedly

toward moving the oil by pipeline.

Yet research on the ship is definitely going

on in Houston, and in Washington among high

level officials.

Coast Guard officials, Jersey Standard has

people in Helsinki working on basic ice-break-

ing concepts. Design work on ice-breaking

tankers is also going on at a very serious pace

at Newport News Ship Building and Drydock Co.

The negative feelings about the possibility

of opening permanently an Arctic sea route

are the result of both real and imaginary

factors. An announcement of a pipeline study

by Humble, British Petroleum Co. and At-

lantic Richfield Co., the concerns involved in

the Manhattan project, led some persons to

believe that the marine solution had been

jettisoned.

This is somewhat simplistic thinking, for

the oil companies are always very loath to

put all their bets in one basket.

A second negative influence was the ap-

parently very real likelihood that the Arctic

is getting colder and that in the intermediate-

range future ice conditions will become more

difficult.

Cost Estimates Rise

The third and strongest drawback is that

even without complete and detailed analysis

of the data brought back from the trips it

is apparent that ships capable of navigating

the Arctic ice will need a lot more steel and

power than originally expected. Cost estimates

have soared from \$30 million to \$50 million

to \$70 million to \$100 million a ship.

The cost of building and running a fleet of

30 to 40 ships that would be needed to trans-

port 2 million barrels of oil a day would thus

come close to equaling the \$4 billion to \$5

billion cost of a transcontinental pipeline.

Finally the pipeline has the added virtue of

being a tested method of operation.

On the plus side, the delays that the Trans

Alaskan Pipeline is facing because of con-

servations and objections has made the sea route

appealing.

Blames Japan for U.S. Protectionism

Rep. Boggs Warns EEC on Trade Policy

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—

An American congressman today

warned the Common Market of

the dangers of an inward-looking

trade policy and blamed Japanese

trading restrictions for the growth

of protectionism in the United

States.

Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La., chair-

man of the House Subcommittee

on Foreign Trade, told a press con-

ference here that an enlarged

Common Market which adopted an

inward-looking trade policy would

encourage those in the United

States wanting high tariff barriers.

Speaking at the start of a tour

of Britain, France and Italy, he

said: "If the market became in-

ward-looking this would antipate

a trade war between the three

world trading blocs. If it was out-

ward-looking it would do a lot to

dampen protectionist fires burn-

ing rather than in the United

States."

Upurge of Protectionism

He added that the current up-

surge of protectionism in the

United States had been caused

more by Japanese policies than

European ones. "Japan's discrim-

inatory policies toward U.S. exports

have contributed more to protec-

tionist views than any other

country in the world."

He said that "the agricultural

policy of the Common Market is

a matter of great concern to us,

but its impact is not as great

as the impact of the Japanese

prohibiting us from exporting a

great many of our industrial

products while they have a free

market in the United States."

During his tour, Rep. Boggs

plans to meet with officials to

discuss the implications of Com-

mon Market developments in re-

lation to U.S. trade policy.

Expanded Common Market

While understanding European

concern for the growth of protec-

tionism in the United States, Mr.

Boggs said America was also con-

cerned at what would happen if

and when Britain, Ireland, Nor-

way and Denmark joined the

Common Market.

Rep. Boggs said that during his

tour he wanted to explain U.S.

trade policy as defined through

the trade bill now before Con-

gress. He described the bill as

including restrictive clauses, but

also has some liberal clauses about

which little had been said, he

noted.

Meets British Officials

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Rep.

Boggs said his talks today with

British officials.

The British president of the Board

of Trade, Michael Noble, and

Geoffrey Rippon, the minister in

charge of negotiations to join the

Common Market, centered on U.S.

relations with the EEC.

Rep. Boggs said that Mr. Noble

had expressed grave concern over

what he called the restrictionist

aspects of the proposed 1970 trade

bill.

Rep. Boggs said he will talk

with officials of the General Agree-

ment on Tariffs and Trade in

Geneva on Wednesday, with French

government ministers in Paris on

Thursday and with Italian of-

ficials early next week.

Fed Orders 5% Reserves
On Bank Commercial Paper

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—

The Federal Reserve Board, in a

move that was partly technical and

partly expansionary for the econ-

omy, imposed for the first time

reserve requirements against

commercial paper issued by banks

and simultaneously reduced re-

quirements against ordinary time

and savings deposits.

The net effect of the two moves,

the board said, will be to release

about \$300 million now frozen as

reserves that banks must hold. The

Fed said that most of the reserves

thus released will become avail-

able to banks that in present cir-

cumstances might be expected to

use a sizeable share of available

funds in financing housing and

state and local government.

A spokesman said today's twin

move should not be considered a

major step toward an easier mon-

etary policy, but he said it was

in line with the Fed's previously stated

aim of "moderate growth in the

money supply—demand deposits and

currency—and bank credit.

The new reserve requirement on

bank-related commercial paper will

be 5 percent, only half as large as

the 10 percent originally proposed

last November. For time deposits

of more than \$5 million the reserve

requirement will be reduced to 5

percent from 6 percent.

The sale of commercial paper—

unsecured short-term promissory

notes—by bank holding companies

served as a device last year and

this year by which some large

banks were able to escape part of

the impact of the Fed's anti-in-

flationary tight money policy. To-

day's move partly penalizes use of

commercial paper, but still leaves

it on a par with bank solicitation of

time "certificates of deposit" as a

means of raising funds. The

required reserves on each will now

be the same.

The board estimated that for

banks now issuing commercial

paper, the combined change will

increase reserve requirements by

about \$50 million—\$350 million of

new required reserves on commer-

cial paper and \$300 million less on

time deposits. For all other banks

there will be reduction of \$400 mil-

lion in required reserves.

The new reserve requirements will

apply to commercial paper and

time deposits outstanding in the

week beginning Sept. 17 for the

reserve computation period begin-

ning Oct. 1.

The Fed said bank-related com-

mercial paper had risen by \$5.5

billion in the past year to a cur-

rent level of \$7.5 billion.

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سیدنا محمد و آله

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European Gold Markets

[illegible]

Vermaas...	1,450	West Deep...	87/10
Brussels		West Drift...	142
Arbed	4,250	West Hold...	145
Ast. d. Mines	2,010	West Ath...	166
Cock-Cougre	1,388	WoolW...	13/6
Electrolab	5,060	ZCI.....	9
Lambert	1,438		
Petr. fins.	2,406	Paris	
Ph. Geyser	1,715	Air Liquide...	370
Soc. Générale	15,525	Bégin...	781

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cash	Steel scrap No. 1 heavy Pits	39-40	33-34	Cocoa: Sept.	33.50, Dec.	33.70.
prices in primary markets as regis-	Lead, spot, lb.	15	15 1/2	July 33.80, May	71 34.15, July 71	34.15
tered today in New York were:	Copper, spot, lb.	40-41	40-40 1/2	Dec. 71 34.00, Dec. 71	34.91.	
	Copper, 3 mos.	1.67 1/2	1.67 1/2	Copper: Sept.	37.90, Oct.	38.05.
Commodity and unit	Zinc, 3 mos. S. S. basis, lb.	1.42	1.42	58.50, Jan.	71 58.50, March	71 58.50
	Silver, N.Y. of	1.53 1/2	1.53 1/2			

FOODS			COMMODITY Indices		
Wheat 2, red hard.....	\$2.80 1/2	\$1.80 1/2	Wheat 2, hard (last 100)	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	Dec. 31 1931.....	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	" Nominal, A asked.		
Oats 2 white bu.	"87 1/4	.89 1/4	NEW YORK FUTURES		
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	Wheat sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Coffee 4 Santos bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
PEANUTS			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Franklin 64-80 35 1/2 yd.	"139 1/2		World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
STARCHES			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
SUGAR			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
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Tallow 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
WHEAT			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, red hard.....	\$2.80 1/2	\$1.80 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Oats 2 white bu.	"87 1/4	.89 1/4	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Coffee 4 Santos bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
PEANUTS			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Franklin 64-80 35 1/2 yd.	"139 1/2		World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
STARCHES			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
SUGAR			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
TALLOW			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
WHEAT			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, red hard.....	\$2.80 1/2	\$1.80 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Oats 2 white bu.	"87 1/4	.89 1/4	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Coffee 4 Santos bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
PEANUTS			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Franklin 64-80 35 1/2 yd.	"139 1/2		World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
STARCHES			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
SUGAR			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
TALLOW			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
WHEAT			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, red hard.....	\$2.80 1/2	\$1.80 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Oats 2 white bu.	"87 1/4	.89 1/4	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Coffee 4 Santos bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
PEANUTS			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Franklin 64-80 35 1/2 yd.	"139 1/2		World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
STARCHES			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
SUGAR			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
TALLOW			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
WHEAT			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, red hard.....	\$2.80 1/2	\$1.80 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Oats 2 white bu.	"87 1/4	.89 1/4	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Coffee 4 Santos bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
PEANUTS			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Franklin 64-80 35 1/2 yd.	"139 1/2		World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
STARCHES			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
SUGAR			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
TALLOW			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
WHEAT			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, red hard.....	\$2.80 1/2	\$1.80 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Oats 2 white bu.	"87 1/4	.89 1/4	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Coffee 4 Santos bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
PEANUTS			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Franklin 64-80 35 1/2 yd.	"139 1/2		World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
STARCHES			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
SUGAR			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Sugar 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
TALLOW			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Tallow 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00	66.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
WHEAT			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, red hard.....	\$2.80 1/2	\$1.80 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Wheat 2, hard c.i.d. bu.	"5.06	1.75 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Oats 2 white bu.	"87 1/4	.89 1/4	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Rye 4 Western c.i.d. bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Coffee 4 Santos bu.	1.58	1.54 1/2	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
PEANUTS			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Franklin 64-80 35 1/2 yd.	"139 1/2		World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
STARCHES			World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 100% (Pit.) ton.	68.00	00.00	World sugar No. 8; Sept. 3-30, 40.	412.9	1.08
Starch 2, 75% (Pit.) ton.	59.00				

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-Day Indicated Price

Dollar Bonds				CHICAGO FUTURES			
Aer Ling 91-93	90	97 1/2		Wheat			
Am Lines 91-93	90	100		Open	High	Low	Close
Allco Cash 91-92	97	98		Sep	1.99 1/4	1.99 1/4	1.54 1/2
Amco Brands 91-92	97	98		Oct	1.63	1.65 1/4	1.49
Amoco 91-93	98	98 1/2		Nov	1.64	1.65 1/4	1.50
Amstar 91-93	98	98 1/2		Dec	1.64	1.65 1/4	1.50
Atlas Cop 74-94	97 1/2	99		Jan	1.62 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.58
Avco 91-93	98	98 1/2					
BancoBraz 74-94	98	99		CORN			
Bank of Montreal 91-93	98	98 1/2		Sep	1.57 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.57 1/4
Bentley 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Borg-Warn 91-93	94	95 1/2		Nov	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 1/4
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	2.91	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	2.87	2.92 1/2	2.82 1/2
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Apr	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		May	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jun	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jul	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Aug	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Sep	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Oct	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Nov	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Dec	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Jan	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Feb	11.40	11.20	10.41
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Mar	11.40	11.20	10.41
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Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2		Soybean Meal			
Boyd 87-91	94	95 1/2					

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NYTRONICS, INC.

has sold its 84% interest in

EASTERN AIR DEVICES, INC.

to a European-American investor group

The undersigned assisted both corporations:

Taeni International Division

Cable Address: TAENICAN RCA Telex: Taeni 22225

Weiss Voisin Cannon, Inc.

BANK WIDEMANN & CO AG

8023 ZURICH

SWITZERLAND
Securities, Foreign Exchange

Precious Metals.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-804
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من الأحمال

[illegible]

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

BUZZ SAWYER

WIZARD OF ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

JUST WHAT I EXPECTED, BLONDIE—THE OLD SKINFINT TURNED DOWN MY RAISE.

INERATE! I HEARD YOU CALLING ME AN OLD SKINFINT.

YOU KNOW VERY WELL I'VE ALWAYS BEEN GENEROUS.

I'M SORRY, BOSS—I MEANT TO CALL YOU A GENEROUS OLD SKINFINT.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

An optimistic pair climbed to six clubs after South had opened one no-trump and North had responded with a transfer bid in diamonds, showing hearts. As shown in the diagram, East made two penalty doubles, one of two diamonds, and another when North cue-bid three diamonds. South eventually judged that possession of three aces and a king justified a slam effort.

Six clubs could have been made in the same way as six no-trump if West had led a spade, but he naturally led a diamond, guided by his partner's double. This appears to be fatal, but South succeeded in making the slam.

He won the diamond lead with the ace and returned a diamond. East won and played the opportunity to overruff with the queen, cashing the king, and finessing the eight in his hand. The last trump was drawn, and South played hearts, ruffing the third round. The position was then this:

NORTH
♠ K74
♥ 10
♦ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ 652
♥ —
♦ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A8
♥ K9
♦ A743
♣ A8632

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
East: 1 NT, Pass, Dbl, 4 ♣, Pass, Pass.
South: Pass, 2 ♦, 3 ♦, 4 ♦, 5 ♦, 6 ♣, 7 ♣.

West led the diamond nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BLOCK	POPS	ZEAL
LAMAR	ALLIA	ORNE
OKAPI	LEAP	RUNG
CHRISTIAN	TOPIER	
SHIN	THEATER	
USA	WAG	BOONS
TOGIA	CHRISTIAN	
ALTO	IPASS	EBBOE
LIOMSOEN	TRAFFI	
FEED	ALA	RBS
SAMURAI	LAOS	
ONICE	CHALVINIST	
MINI	JUDO	SOMAR
ALTO	UROU	TIONTI
DAYS	TEST	SPECS

DENNIS THE MENACE

HERE COMES A BAND OF ESPIES!

BOY, WHAT A MOLEY LOOKING CREW!

PULL UP THE DRAWBRIDGE, THEY'LL STEAL EVERYTHING THAT ISN'T NAILED DOWN!

WHAT DRAWBRIDGE?

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LANDY

EXIDO

YURKET

DIBOLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

How'll we go home?

A TEN-LETTER WORD THAT STARTS WITH S-A-D.

Yesterday's Jumble: **MRKY ESSAY PAILOE FOMENT**

Answer: **What people who don't summer in the country, who do in the city—SUMMER.**

BOOKS

WILL THEY EVER FINISH BRUCKNER BOULEVARD?

By Ada Louise Huxtable. A New York Times Book million. 266 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Wolf Von Eckardt

THEY'LL probably never finish the Bruckner Boulevards that seem to be forever on the way and in the way of making ours a more civilized civilization. But since Ada Louise Huxtable started writing architecture criticism for The New York Times some seven years ago, we have at least a little more educated interest in their design.

With remarkably sure convictions, Mrs. Huxtable almost single-handedly fills the void between the hubbub of urban construction and destruction and people's understanding of what it all adds up to. She lets us have these convictions with wit, erudition and a swift sense of the truly relevant. There is obviously none like her.

It is less obvious why the press (not to speak of the tube), which diligently endeavors to sharpen our thinking with of just about everything happening on the political and cultural stage, almost never gets around to a critical discussion of the fearful happening that constitutes the stage set. There are only two full-time architecture critics in the whole country who work for a daily newspaper (I am the other one).

Just about the time Mrs. Huxtable came on with the delightfully lucid Sunday essays that make up this book, Lewis Mumford faded away from the pages of The New Yorker. Mumford's brilliant, perceptive and prophetic "Skyline" pieces were virtually the only reminders in this country's popular press that the architecture of buildings and cities is not only as worthy of informed public discussion as last night's symphony concert, say, but also that it matters. In fact, that it matters very much. (Since Mumford dropped out to devote himself to his books, The New Yorker has been as silent on architecture as the Ladies' Home Journal used to be on VD.)

Half a century or so before Mumford, there was Montgomery Schuyler, the critic who helped usher in an American architecture on the pages of the New York World and later The Times. He wrote:

"It is more true, perhaps, of architecture than of the other arts that deal with form that the prosperity and advancement of it depend upon the existence of an enlightened public as well as of skillful practitioners."

We don't lack skillful practitioners. But it is still as true as it was in Schuyler's day "that there are many American communities in which one may once having sight of a respectable specimen of the art of architecture." Our schools are of no help either. How many people, who will tell you what's wrong with the theater or Women's Lib, would presume to tell you what's wrong or right about the design of that new skyscraper or neighborhood?

Best Sellers

The New York Times

As analyzed based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 4,000 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent the entire weeks on the list.

This Week Last Week

FICTION

- 1 Love Story, Selma ... 1
- 2 The Crystal Cave, E. V. Rieu ... 2
- 3 Great Lion of God, C. S. Lewis ... 3
- 4 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles ... 4
- 5 Deliverance, Dick ... 5
- 6 Callen Palace, Britton ... 6
- 7 The Secret Woman, Bok ... 7
- 8 The Last Word, Merriam ... 8
- 9 Such Good Friends, Gould ... 9
- 10 Becht's Book, Updike ... 10

GENERAL

- 1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben ... 1
- 2 The Sensitive Woman, ... 2
- 3 Zelda, Milford ... 3
- 4 Ball Four, Houston and Shecter ... 4
- 5 Up to the Organization, ... 5
- 6 Body Language, ... 6
- 7 Human Sexual Inadequacy, Masters and Johnson ... 7
- 8 The New Woman, ... 8
- 9 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser ... 9
- 10 Civilization, Clark ... 10

(These statistics are for the week ending Aug. 16.)

CROSSWORD — By Will We

ACROSS

- 1 Part of the head
- 6 Small lump
- 10 Hindu deity
- 14 Wood product
- 15 Jungle sound
- 16 Great
- 17 Shaw
- 18 Backlog
- 20 Finish an i
- 21 Prejudice
- 22 Election tickets
- 24 European language
- 26 Silence
- 27 N. Y. subway
- 28 Worst of a bargain
- 31 Cowboy gear
- 34 Hotel employees
- 35 Noncocktail party
- 36 Card with sorry
- 37 Legal summary
- 38 Decree
- 39 Scrooge's exclamation
- 40 Decorate
- 41 Pronouncements
- 42 Trite sayings
- 44 Place for coal
- 45 Quick
- 46 Education officials
- 50 Bleach
- 52 Elanet
- 53 Man's name
- 54 Leach
- 56 Harden
- 58 French weapon
- 59 Song
- 60 Old Thai coin
- 61 Gram case
- 62 Makes do
- 63 Run-down
- 13 Honor cards
- 19 Ships over
- 22 Fast, to slow
- 25 Big shots
- 26 Halloween war
- 28 Climbs in a way
- 29 Well ordered
- 30 Facts
- 31 Irvin S. on TV
- 32 Frost
- 33 Maxims
- 34 Shouted
- 37 Rallies
- 40 Man to be put
- 41 Abbreviated stories
- 43 Ore-smelting mixtures
- 44 Poker move
- 46 Formalities
- 47 Relative
- 48 Tire part
- 49 Linn
- 50 Cloak
- 51 Leader's love
- 52 Joint
- 55 Kind
- 57 Supporting

Defeats Palmer, Murphy by 2 Strokes

Stockton Adds PGA to His Confidence

By Lincoln A. Werden

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 17 (UPI)—Dave Stockton said before he started, "I'll bury the course" and then went out and won the Professional Golfers Association championship yesterday.

It was not easy, for he carded a final three-over-par 73 for a 72-hole total of 279 as he swept off with his first major victory. He won by two strokes on the Southern Hills Country Club course as Arnold Palmer and Bob Murphy finished in a second-place tie at 281.

The confident 28-year-old former University of Southern California golfer achieved the triumph and the \$40,000 check with a flourish that was the despair of his opposition. A brilliant second shot with a wedge that took one bounce and fell back into the cup for an eagle spurred him on. After that, he led Palmer by seven strokes and Murphy by nine.

In his third round, Stockton, who has only won three events on the circuit since joining the pros six years ago, a reassuring confidence against the challenge of the rest of the route.

Murphy, who won the National Amateur over this same course in 1965, rallied with a four-under-par 66 and Palmer, striving to end the for one major title that has eluded him, equalled par with the 1965 winner, but he was finished in a second-place tie with the others being in 1964 and 1968.

A crowd of 30,000 swarmed over the rolling 6,892-yard layout despite the hot weather. With the temperature over 100 degrees, barefoot members of the gallery were enthusiastic members of Arnie's Army. Towels for mopping faces were part of each contestant's equipment and Stockton used his frequently. He also weathered all sorts of other difficulties that must have been a part of his triumph.

Stockton, who attributed his success to his dad, a former owner of a sporting goods store in San Bernardino who had won 14 amateur

tournaments and then trained his son in getting fundamentals, led by three strokes after 54 holes. This gave him confidence, he said yesterday morning before practice.

"I didn't burn myself out playing college golf," he said. "My folks wanted me to be a lawyer, but they allowed me to give the tour a three-year trial after college."

Twenty-third on the money list before entering this tourney, he had a big year in 1968 when he won \$100,632 and carried off top prizes in the Cleveland and Milwaukee Opens after a 1967 victory in the Colonial at Ford, Worth, Texas.

He said he was somewhat nervous starting but didn't expect to be upset because he was paired in this last round with Palmer.

At the sixth, Stockton holed a twenty-five foot birdie putt. Then came the unexpected eagle at the seventh that put him well ahead. But at the 218-yard eighth he hit his tee shot into a gully beyond the green, chipped too strongly and ended with a double bogey 5.

Then at the ninth, he hit a brilliant No. 6 iron from a bunker that glanced off a tree branch but stopped two feet from the flagstick. He rolled in the putt for a birdie three to be out in 34.

With nine holes to go, Stockton led Palmer by six, Murphy and Ray Floyd by 8. Then he reeled off three pars but ran into trouble at the 19th, where he drove into trees and knocked a ball into the pond but emerged with a bogey 5. Two holes later, he played the 15th short for another bogey 5.

At the 17th, his second landed in "the work hole I ever had in a bunker." His recovery went a few feet into the grass, but he pitched to the green and, as he said, "calmly rolled the putt in for a bogey 5." He led Palmer by three going to the last hole. Palmer had one birdie and one bogey on the inward nine for a 35.

Stockton cautiously played the final hole, securing his bogey 5, after his second was short of the green. He gave himself a 39 but his confident clinch, his first major title, and the big check of the \$200,000 prize.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Baltimore . . . 73 62 30 1/2

New York . . . 62 53 33 1/2

Detroit . . . 53 44 33 1/2

Cleveland . . . 45 37 42 1/2

Kansas City . . . 37 33 42 1/2

Washington . . . 37 33 42 1/2

Western Division

Minnesota . . . 67 58 29 1/2

Oakland . . . 67 58 29 1/2

California . . . 67 58 29 1/2

Milwaukee . . . 48 39 33 1/2

Chicago . . . 48 39 33 1/2

Sunday's Results

Minnesota . . . 67 58 29 1/2

Oakland . . . 67 58 29 1/2

California . . . 67 58 29 1/2

Milwaukee . . . 48 39 33 1/2

Chicago . . . 48 39 33 1/2

Monday's Games

Red Sox 7, White Sox 2

Cal Koonce checked Chicago with late relief help and Reggie Smith and Tony Conigliaro belted homers as Boston romped to a 7-2 victory.

Koonce, 2-3, was working on a shutout until the eighth inning when Carlos May doubled and Bill Melton hit his 224th homer. Sparky Lyle came in to hold the White Sox the rest of the way.

Andrews' single, a walk, and a double by Conigliaro produced one Boston run in the first inning and Smith led off the third with his 18th homer to make it 2-0.

Gerry Mauerling pitched two out in the fourth, Koonce worked after Bart Johnson, 1-4, for a walk and Andrews doubled home one run. Smith then singled in two more.

Cubs 7, Padres 0

Milt Pappas pitched a six-hitter and Don Sutton's single kept a three-run fourth inning as Chicago defeated San Diego, 7-0.

The Cubs' big fourth started when Joe Pepitone led off with a single and Ron Santo walked. Johnny Callison doubled home Pepitone. After Randy Hundley grounded out, Pappas was hit on the elbow by a pitch, filling the bases. Kessinger's single to right scored Santo and Callison.

The Cubs scored once in the second when Callison walked and Hundley doubled and added three runs in the eighth on run-scoring singles by Billy Williams, Jim Hickman and Pepitone.

Moore Case Decision Is Again Postponed

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Three Colombian judges today postponed until later this week a decision on whether to order the arrest of England football captain Bobby Moore on a charge of allegedly stealing a gold and emerald bracelet from a jeweler's shop here.

Presiding Judge Jorge Cardenas Ramirez told Reuters that because of the international implications of the charge, filed on May 18, the court could not "proceed hastily."

Canada Names Golf Team

TORONTO, Aug. 17 (Canadian Press).—Mrs. Mariene Stewart Smith of Fonthill, Jocelyne Bonarossa of Shawinigan, and Gail Moore of New Westminster have been named members of the Canadian team for the World Cup golf competition next month in Spain.

Top Batters and Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batter

(Based on 325 at-bats)

Yastrzemski, Boston, 115 412 94 137 333

A. Johnson, Calif., 115 412 94 137 333

Urbaniak, Minnesota, 115 412 94 137 333

F. Robinson, Calif., 115 412 94 137 333

Harmon, Milwaukee, 115 412 94 137 333

R. Smith, Boston, 115 412 94 137 333

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